

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

Politics and General Literature.

Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1822.

[No. 245]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Nothing of particular interest has transpired since our last, if we except a short Extract from the BOMBAY GAZETTE, of the 18th ultimo, which reached us yesterday, couched in the following terms:

"By an Extract of a Letter, dated Cairo the 12th of July, it appears that the Greeks had destroyed the Captain Pasha and his Ship; that the Turkish Fleet had returned to Smyrna; and that the Greeks had proceeded to Candia, to attack the Turkish vessels there."

It will be observed that this Intelligence from the scene of the Greek War is fully two months later in date than any that has reached us through the English Papers. We rejoice exceedingly at such cheering accounts of their progress, after the bloody and cruel atrocities of the Turks at Scio, with the recital of which our pages have of late been stained. We observed the just and merited reproof of a Correspondent in the JOURNAL of yesterday, directed to the Editor of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, on the manner of his softening down these barbarities, because they sprang from legitimate Rulers. We cannot do better, than place in contrast to this, the frank and manly avowal of an interest in the fate of the Greeks expressed, by one who originally entertained for them a contempt as perfect as could be well felt or expressed. In one of the most recent as well as interesting Books of Travels that have reached this country, the "Journal of a visit to some parts of Ethiopia by George Waddington Esq. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Reverend Barnard Hanbury, of Jesus College, A. M. F. A. S." in a Note at the foot of a page (141), in which he had said of the Greeks that they were "situated at the extremity of civilization, and were the dregs of Christianity," he feelingly and frankly adds:—

"This passage, like the greater part of the book, was written on the spot, and under the immediate influence of the feeling by which it was dictated. For having published it at such a moment, I may be subject to a variety of observations, of which one only will affect me—that the remark is trite, and the fact notorious. I entered the Land of Miltiades and Leonidas with an enthusiasm that was to be speedily quenched by the degeneracy of its present possessors. I entered the land of the Grecians, and I found it occupied by Greeks; and while I lamented that slavery which was the great cause of such universal depravation, I detested the people who seemed to repose under it so patiently. But when returning through the seas of Greece, I found them once more in the hands of their natural lords—when I saw a flag waving there, on which the cross is erected on the crescent, and the letters, H TAN H EHI TAN are shining in gold—a flag that no Infidel will ever haul down—the reminiscences of ancient days, mixed with the dreams of the future, were revived with an ardour to which it would have been impious not to have yielded. Who shall examine the private character of combatants engaged in the cause of religion and of liberty? Are they superstitious, ignorant, treacherous, cruel, faithless, avaricious? They were slaves—they have made the first great step towards regeneration; and whoever is not an enemy to the amelioration of the human race, must join in the general prayer for their success."

In this sentiment we entirely and heartily concur, and we would recommend this frank avowal of hasty conclusion and change of feeling towards the once oppressed but now aspiring Greeks, to the imitation of the Government Editor, and of all those who think that even tardy justice is more honorable than an obstinate perseverance in error.

We cannot resist the inclination to subjoin the animated remarks of the Writer of an Article on the Eloquence of Demosthenes, in the last number of the EDINBURGH REVIEW (LXXII.) with which he follows up a panegyric of the Greeks by Longinus,—who says "To them, therefore, shall every age and generation whose judgement is not perverted by envy, bring and offer the wreath of victory, and shall guard the offering inviolate and are likely to continue to do so, whilst water shall flow, and the lofty trees flourish."

Amidst such idolatrous panegyrics, (adds the Reviewer) when, moreover, we learn, from no mean authority, that one single city,—the eye indeed of Greece, was 'the inventress of all learning' ('ille omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenæ!' Cic. de Orat.) an inquiry naturally suggests itself,—how fares it, at this moment, with the inheritors of this land—the fairest portion of the earth, from which have issued poets, historians, philosophers, orators, patriots, in such a continued stream of glory? Where now is the tribute paid, so justly due, for the civilization and improvement of mankind? Who guards the offering at the shrine of genius, of which the critic speaks? What nation is the foremost in discharging the debt of gratitude to the ancestors, by conferring benefits upon their descendants? To this inquiry it is our unwelcome task to answer, that the children of this renowned race, after having endured, for nearly five centuries, a more than Egyptian bondage under the most austere and insolent task-masters that have ever yet vexed and tormented any portion of mankind,—after having been the slaves of the meanest and basest of slaves,—the sport and plaything of eunuchs and panders, have at length risen as one man, and, drawing the sword, have cast away the scabbard, to redeem themselves from slavery, and purge the foul stain from the name of Greece: That this strife, in such a cause, has now endured for upwards of twelve months; and that England, with the name of Liberty upon her lips,—the supposed patroness of the injured and oppressed, (we say nothing of actual assistance, but) has not vouchsafed to encourage and hearten them in their career, by one cheering smile of approbation,—by one animating expression of applause: Nay, more, that, not content with cold indifference and selfish apathy,

* 'Διὰ τὰν' ὁ πᾶς αὐτοῖς αἰὼν καὶ βίος, ὃν δυναμενος ὑπὸ τῶν φθονῶν παραντίας ἀλῶναι, φέρων ἀπέδωκε τὰ νικητήρια, καὶ ἄχρι νῦν ἀναψάμερα φυλάττει, καὶ εἰσεκ τηρεῖται.

† 'Ες τ' ἂν ὕδωρ τε βῆν, καὶ δεινότερα μάκρα τεθῇ.'—Long.

† Athens is the property of the Kilar Aga (the slave of the Seraglio, and guardian of the women), who appoints the Waywode. A Pander and Eunuch—these are not polite, yet true appellations—now governs the Governor of Athens!—Lord Byron's Note to the Giaour.

‡ This was the way with the men of old. When the Persians came to demand earth and water in token of submission, the Spartans and Athenians tossed them into a muddy ditch, telling them to help themselves—there was plenty of both.

this same England, under the mask of an ill-disguised neutrality, has actually sided against the sufferers, and has given her aid towards delivering over the Christian descendants of Greeks to the whips and scourges of infidel Barbarians.—And that, too, when Englishmen of former days, before this nation had grown into the firmness and consistency of power,—whilst a people comparatively in the gristle, and under the dominion of a woman, stretched out a helping hand and saved the Hollanders in their agony of danger and of glory,—and, by so doing, braved and defied, when in the very zenith of their domination, the hereditary pride of Austria, and the supercilious loftiness of Castile! What! Is the doctrine of legitimacy come to this? Does the Holy Alliance open its capacious and accommodating arms to embrace the foe of Christendom—the Turk? Does prescription run in favour also of his domination? Are the quantity and duration of suffering to be made, in every possible case, the very reasons for its continuance,—when every man's heart feels, and his understanding confirms the feeling that, the longer it has been protracted, the more aggravated and afflicting is the injustice?

Surely, surely, our political climate has been severely altered, or there is something peculiarly malignant in the distemperature of the present season. Is there a people, whose government is theoretically and practically vicious, where chance of amendment is desperate, and patience no longer a virtue,—and do they endeavour to better their condition, and profit by the spreading lights and information of mankind? The very first breath of a whisper of any such attempt makes the flesh of our rulers creep. A military force is called in, and quells the movement by the sword. Their sympathy is excited by the endearing spectacle of reason yielding to power. Tranquillity, they say, is restored. But we have no time for a commentary; our text is—Genoa, Parga, Spain, Portugal, Naples, South America, the Ionian Isles, Greece! Let nations be parcelled out and divided amongst the ruling powers as the *spolia opima* of victory,—let unoffending and harmless people be transferred from one master to another, as the live stock of the land which they inhabit,—let precedents be created destructive of the balance of power, and of the independence of weak states amongst the strong,—let any aspect or 'shape' of things be 'taken,' but that of change in the form of government, 'and their firm nerves will never tremble.' But the very insinuation of such a change—though according to safe and glorious example—though from the very worst to that which all experience concurs with all reason in showing to be the best—fills them at once with animosity and terror.

If, however, it be said that all this has been not approved of, by ministers, but connived at,—not sanctioned, so much as endured, from a reasonable and prudent apprehension of committing the country to the hazardous experiment of war:—or if, to speak more plainly, our monumental debt, the languor of over-exertion, and the weakness induced by convulsive efforts, unsparringly and lavishly made in the pursuit of objects, some of which, at least, were of an ambiguous and questionable policy, have rendered interference on the part of England impossible:—then have we just cause to lament, that no portion of our resources should have been husbanded for emergencies as they might arise,—and first, and chiefest, for the support and maintenance of a cause, entitled to the favor of the civilized world;—which has for its watchwords, Liberty and Religion, names touching a chord that vibrates to the heart of every friend to the well-being of man in both stages of his existence:—a cause which grafting the name of England upon the immortality of Greece, would hand down the exertions of our country, in her behalf, to the applause and admiration of all succeeding ages.

London, May 31, 1822.—The French papers received this morning, extracts from which will be from in another column, abound with reports of a warlike tendency; but whether borne out by the results or not, it is quite evident that they rest upon no competent foundation. The news received by the German Mail, which also arrived this morning, independent of the foregoing letter, is of a pacific complexion, although, as usual, undecided. All the accounts, with the exception of that from the AUSTRIAN OBSER-

VER, concur in their descriptions of the terrific barbarity of the Turks at Scio; and even that statement admits the fact generally. To read of these atrocities is heart-rending; but we know not what ought to be the sensations of Englishmen, on learning that the aid of their own countrymen, and country's inventions, have been afforded in aid of this desperate piece of Turkish revenge and cruelty. The fact of the Turks being supplied with *Congreve rockets*, we understand, is indisputable; and without intending to accuse Government of any participation in the disgrace, we fear it is but too certain, that many British seamen are serving on board the Turkish fleet. We affect no cant on the score of unity of faith; but there is certainly something exceedingly disgusting in these and similar transactions, coupled with the eternal fudge of Ultra loyalty on the score of religion. The conduct of Alexander, too, will be an eternal disgrace to his memory, if all this procrastination terminates in a calm abandonment of the Greeks to Turkish vengeance—after acting so as necessarily to encourage them to risk it. The talk runs that this will not be the case, but that some arrangement will take place to prevent it. As far as Russia is concerned this may be true, because the Greek cause is national with Russians; and excited as they have been, it might be dangerous so cruelly to abandon it; but as to the remainder of the Holy Alliance, and its sleeping partnership, they would secretly rejoice at the punishment of rebels, and regard their extinction with the nerves of a London-derry upon an Irish rebellion. It cannot be concealed, that the situation of the brave Greeks is becoming exceedingly critical, and that to the additional opprobrium of the age in which we live, another struggling and oppressed people may be ground down into hopeless Helotism, in the midst of all manner of professions of paternity, humanity, and general benevolence; and, above all, amidst the profoundest respect for the propagation and prosperity of the Christian Religion.—*Traveller.*

German Papers.—German Papers have arrived this morning, in addition to the letter from Vienna. We supply a few extracts:—

Lausanne, May 10.—For some time past great attention has been excited by the new Tariff, which is to be laid before the next Diet. If it should be adopted, the Cantons which trade with France will be wholly ruined, while the German manufacturers and the Cantons who carry on a direct trade with them, will be great gainers.

Trieste, May 11.—Thirty European families who had fled from Scio, arrived here the day before yesterday, and are now on quarantine. According to their account the massacre of Scio was dreadful. The women were, for the most part sent to Asia; the men massacred; and the children taken to be brought up in the Mahometan religion.

Frankfort, May 12.—The arrival of two Russian and one Turkish courier, though we learnt nothing of their dispatches, renewed the reports of war; but only for a short time, because all the accounts we received were of a pacific character, and letters from Vienna affirm that they hardly think of war in that capital. For many reasons we begin to think there will neither be a war nor an interference of the Christian Powers in the internal concerns of Turkey: so that it seems we have nothing left but to wish that the Greeks may be able, without foreign aid, to free themselves from the yoke of their barbarous oppressors.

American Papers.—We have received another file of American Papers this morning, but not of a latter date than the last. The following are extracts:—

The Bill which virtually recognises the independence of the South American nations has passed both Houses of Congress by unparelled majorities.

The Governor of Hayti is said to have dispatched a vessel to France, to demand satisfaction for the attack made upon Samana, and to know the views of the French Government.

Frenchmen in Hayti.—We have seen the copy of an Order from the President of Hayti, addressed to the Provincial Secretary of the district of Grand Anse, St. Domingo, which directs

that all commanders of vessels, wishing to depart from any of the ports of the Island, must declare on oath, that no Frenchman has directly or indirectly any interest or concern in the vessel or cargo.

The fall in the United States' Bank Stock at New York, is supposed to have been occasioned by a large quantity being sent into market, on which discounts had been made at the Bank, payment being required.

The NEW YORK ADVOCATE says there has not been a greater scarcity of money in that city for twelve years; that Banks are throwing out immense quantities of unexceptionable paper, but that the pressure is artificial; and that one broker has obtained a loan of 400,000 dollars from the Bank.

Mr. Canning's Bill.—The second reading of Mr. Canning's Bill in the House of Peers is fixed for Friday, the 21st of June, in consequence of the death of the Countess Dowager Grey, which prevents Earl Grey from attending in Parliament for some time. There is not the slightest chance that the measure will be carried. There was a majority of 39 against the Catholic Bill last year, and we do believe that the limited nature of the present measure has gained a single proselyte. Of fourteen newly-created Peers, or newly-elected Representative ones, we understand ten are hostile to the Bill. In this anticipation of a decisive majority, the Lord Chancellor and the other enemies of the Bill seem apprehensive that it may drop *sub silentio*. However, though the Bill will not pass, Ireland will have all the consolation that can be derived, from learning that the insurrection Act is to be continued.

The Marquis Wellesley has sent over his proxy, by Lord Donoughmore, to be entered in favour of Mr. Canning's Bill.

Bank of England Monopoly.—Mr. Grenfell, we see, is to present a Petition to the House of Commons against the proposed continuation of the Bank of England monopoly, as far as concerns the country within sixty-five miles of London. The law, which it is at present proposed to alter, is this:—By an Act of Parliament passed, for the benefit of the Bank of England, no Bank can be established in England, having more than six partners, till 1834. Nothing can be more mischievous than this law, because banking establishments are, of all commercial concerns, those in which it is most desirable that there should be a great number of partners, if not a joint stock and a large fixed capital. The law in question therefore is one of the most iniquitous that it is possible to conceive. It is a law insuring, as much as it is possible for a law to do, all that distress and ruin that has been caused by the failure of the wretched half-swindling banks that have filled various districts of the country with bad paper. In Scotland, where this pernicious law has not existed, there have been, for fifty years, but two failures of Banks from which the public have ultimately suffered any loss; and in those cases very large dividends have been made.—Sir John Sinclair says, in a recent pamphlet, that there have only been six instances within the same time, in which Scots Banks have suspended payments. In point of fact, we believe, there have been seven or eight—but only two instances of final insolvency. What is proposed now is, that the Bank should consent to the abolition of this law, as far the kingdom in general is concerned, *excepting* (a most important exception) London, and the country within sixty-five miles of it; in which district their monopoly is to be continued ten years beyond its present term—viz., to 1844. What is obvious on the first statement of this bargain, is that it is a sacrifice of London and its neighbourhood to the convenience of the rest of the country. If it be an advantage that the Bank monopoly cease immediately, as far as the rest of the kingdom is concerned, it must be a disadvantage to London that it shall be continued here for ten years beyond its present terms. To purchase the advantage of one part of the kingdom by the depression of another, is surely not a fair principle of legislation, and the measure becomes the more objectionable, when the monopoly, which is to be continued, is so extraordinarily and confessedly mischievous. Some other means should have been devised of buying up the monopoly of the Bank, nor do we think it would

have been a difficult task. The Bank has not at all coveted the private banking business, but has shown a decided preference to the possession of Government Securities, and to the profits derived from public balances. As a *deposit* bank, the Bank of England is scarcely at all resorted to. There would have been, therefore, little difficulty in giving the Bank a compensation for the loss of what they seem so disposed to give up of their own accord; and before the measure is finally concluded, we hope an effort of this kind will be made.—The destruction of the Bank of England monopoly would not tend; as some people seem to imagine, to fill the country with Banks, but to lessen the number of those establishments, while it would increase their stability and usefulness.

Catholic Peers.—A Requisition having been presented to the Mayor of Newark, signed by 39 of its inhabitants, to call a Meeting to consider of a Petition to the House of Lords against the Bill of the admission of Catholic Peers to seats in that House, his worships, with a consistency and propriety to which no eulogium of ours can do justice, appointed Wednesday the 29th instant, for the momentous affair; and, while the bells of the Protestant church of Newark were making a noise to celebrate the restoration of a King of England to his throne, who lived and died a *catholic*, the wise men of this always lip-loyal borough were in solemn conclave petitioning against the admission of five or six men, who hold the same faith, to a seat each in the House of Lords, where there are Bishops in abundance to take care of the "Establishment." The Rev. Mr. Sikes moved the Petition, and, after its adoption was seconded and agreed to, it was resolved to request the Duke of Newcastle to present it. "The Petition," says our correspondent, Barney Gilpin, (does any body at Newark know him?) "was supported by the worthy vicar of Newark, who has touched no man's garden, coveted no man's pig, nor, if report be true, ever levied a distress upon a windmill."—*Stamford News*.

Grand Review.—The grand Review of Cavalry, which was announced would take place yesterday, at Hounslow, is postponed, till to-morrow. When it was understood that his Majesty would honour the grand Ball of last evening with his presence, it was considered that the attending the Review in the morning, and the Ball in the evening, would perhaps be too fatiguing for his Majesty, and it was therefore deemed expedient to postpone the Review. The corps to be reviewed are the 9th, the 10th, and the 16th Regiments of Dragoons, with the Life Guards, and Horse Guards (Blue). The men are to appear in new dresses and new accoutrements.

Philharmonic Society.—The Seventh Concert of this Institution took place on Monday last. It is with considerable regret that we have observed, in the bills of the performances of this season, a too rare occurrence of the names of great Masters—Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven; and in their place have been announced works which have apparently been brought forward for the sole purpose of conferring a degree of *eclat* on certain performers, who, not content with the celebrity they have obtained in that capacity, are ambitious of being distinguished also in the light of composers. Now, with all our disposition towards the encouragement of deserving genius, which we think is particularly the province of a Society like the Philharmonic, we conceive that the subscribers have a right to expect from their Managing Directors some degree of discrimination as to the compositions which are thus brought into public notice, and that they should not be called upon to pass judgment upon performances which have not some considerable claim to a favourable verdict. It has given us, therefore, considerable disappointment—we had almost said disgust, to find the greatest works of musical genius passed over, from fortnight to fortnight, unnoticed, and to be compelled to listen, at the last two concerts, to symphonies of Ries and Bochs, of a nature which Paul and Noblet might disdain to dance upon the Opera stage.—With a band composed of the finest talent that can be collected together—with an audience possessing at once taste and enthusiasm, there is nothing wanting but a judicious selection of performances to render these Con-

certs the first, perhaps, in Europe. Why, with the possession of all the rarer requisites, we should still find a desideratum in this one, which seems, perhaps, the easiest of any to be applied, is a question which we leave the Managing Directors to answer.

Before we quit the subject we would say one word on the vocal department of these Concerts, though we are aware that it is not the branch which is the peculiar profession of the institution, and that consequently we have no right to demand first-rate excellence. All we require, however, is consistency and uniformity, and that English and Italian music should be allotted, as much as possible, to the natives of the countries to which they respectively belong. We can have no objection to each in their turn, but why should Messrs. Vaughan, Nelson, and Kellner be drawn out of the sphere where their talents are formed to shine, and forced to injure their reputation by attempting a style which is not formed for them. Above all, let the heterogeneous union of performers of all descriptions and from all quarters be avoided; and let us never again hear, as we did lately in a *sestetto* from *Don Giovanni*, singers from the London Theatres, choristers from Westminster Abbey, and performers from the Italian Opera; forming a coalition more monstrous than ever existed in the theories of the most visionary politician.

Pleasure Boats.—Yesterday a hard contest took place between Mr. Hodson and Mr. Webber, gentlemen who were formerly members of the Funny Club, for a bet of 50l. to row in two pleasure boats from Battersea-bridge to Fulham-bridge and back again. The match was kept a profound secret, except to the friends of the parties. From the celebrity of the opponents, who are at least forty years old, it however created a considerable degree of interest, and a great number of boats filled with their friends graced the river, and attracted a vast concourse of persons ignorant of the affair, who were upon the banks. Mr. Hodson kept the lead mostly all the way, but in passing round the pier of Fulham-bridge, and shooting backward through the arch, Mr. Webber got first, and in a few minutes shot a-head at considerable distance, which he maintained apparently with great ease till he came to Battersea-bridge, where it was announced by the umpires that he won the bet most fairly.

Champion.—Jackson, the Somers'-town champion, is matched to fight Boon, the whitesmith, for 50 guineas, on the 17th of June, within 15 miles of town. The money is staked. They are both 12-stone men. Boon was beat by Carter some time back, after a very hard contest. He likewise fought Crockery, the sailor, at Ilford, in Essex, which the battle he won with ease.

Steam Packet.—We yesterday noticed that the *HERE*, Margate steam packet, started from the Custom-house, on Wednesday morning last, and proceeded to Sheerness with the Bethel Society, amounting to upwards of 600 persons, and returned the same afternoon. It seems that she afterwards proceeded from the Custom-house, below Gravesend, and towed up the Honourable Company's ship *FARQUHARSON*, of 1,300 tons, to her moorings at Blackwall, by eight o'clock the next morning.

Unitarian Association.—Yesterday (May 30,) the Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, for the purpose of protecting the civil rights of Unitarians, when 300 persons of respectability attended; James Hammond, Esq. in the chair. The Report of last year stated that their efforts had been mainly directed towards enlarging the circle of liberal principles and practice, and in uniting with other bodies in opposing the adoption of laws, however well intentioned, which did not recognise, and much more such as appeared, in their tendency and probable consequences, to be hostile to sound constitutional policy, and to right views of religious liberty. On one subject their efforts have been directed towards the practical improvement in the legal toleration of nonconformity, which would be affected by a reform in the marriage law. It went on to state, that the Committee were happy to see their claims on the consideration of the Legislature now favourably noticed, and publicly admitted, on broad and enlightened principles. Early in this year they had turned their minds to the subject, but were met with the objection that bringing the Bill into Parliament might

prove prejudicial to the cause of the Roman Catholics, they therefore postponed their intended application to Parliament until the fate of the Catholic claims is known; and it was suggested that Petitions should be prepared to present to Parliament, in the commencement of a new Session. A high eulogium was paid to Mr. Brougham's Education Bill, in the Report, and pledged themselves to co-operate with other Institutions to make the Bill fully understood and appreciated. The Report concluded by pledging themselves to promote the principles of truth and liberty, and that Mr. Roberts, a native of India, was now meritoriously engaged in reclaiming his countrymen from a state of ignorance, under the dictates of the Institution. The company broke up at a late hour.

Literary Gazette.—The LITERARY GAZETTE for Saturday, the 1st of June, (No. 280) contains Reviews of the *Fortunes of Nigel*, with copious extracts; of Sir R. Ker Porter's *Travels*, 2d vol. account of executions by precipitation from rocks, and of Eobotans, the ancient Capital of Media; of *Bracebridge Hall*, by Washington Irving, with a Specimen Essay; of *Waddington's Travels in Ethiopia*, conclusion; an Abridgment of the *Antiquities, Geography, Natural History, &c.* in that volume; a French Writer's Description of London, in 1821; the *René*, gade, a tale.—Original Papers. The Philosophy of Dancing, &c.—Line Arts. Critique on the Royal Academy, and other Exhibitions; account of Canova's *Mars and Venus* for the King of England, by a distinguished Italian connoisseur; original picture of Petrarch's *Laura* found, &c.—Original Poetry, Pathetic and Humorous.—In Science. Distribution by the Society of Arts, Hydraulic Orrery, and foreign as well as domestic improvements. Account of the *Eistedfodd*, or Congress of Welsh Bards and Minstrels. Letter from Paris, with the news of that City. Terrible Volcano in the Aleutian Isles. Anecdotes of Irish wit. Dramatic criticisms, and other original varieties. *Literary Notices, &c. &c.* Published by W. A. Scripps, at the Office, No. 362, Strand; and sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, Clerks of the Roads, &c. of whom may be had. Part I. of the LITERARY GAZETTE, for the year 1822. Price 9s.—*Traveller.*

Commercial.—It is said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has it in contemplation to increase the import duty on cotton. The proposition is to substitute a duty per lb. for a duty *ad valorem*; and the intention, either to make the duty 1d. per lb. on all cotton (excepting what is grown in the British possessions in the East and West Indies, on which it is to be ½d.) or to double these rates—allowing, in that case, a drawback of ½d. per lb. on all cotton goods and yarns exported. The present duty is six per cent. *ad valorem*; and upon the average, the lower of the scales now proposed will be a doubling of that rate.

On this subject, combined with the late measures of ministers, to raise the price of food by artificial means in times of plenty, the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN justly observes, "the mischievous tendency of the measures which have just received the sanction of the House of Commons will be discovered, when from a failure of crops, the price of corn shall sustain a material advance; for it is only by the cheapness of provisions that the labouring classes of this district are at present enabled to subsist in any state approaching to comfort. The wages of the workmen employed in the various branches of the cotton manufacture are, on the average, lower at this moment than at any former period; and the condition of trade is not such as to admit of their being raised; since we are daily more and more pressed by the manufacturing rivalry of other nations. In the United States of America, and in France, the cotton trade is rapidly on the increase; and those countries, being free from any duty on the import of cotton, are enabled to give for the raw material, in the American markets, a price higher than our merchants can afford. Hence, latterly, the first qualities of Bowed Georgia and New Orleans cotton have been almost monopolized by American and French purchasers, and still command prices which utterly preclude the chance of profit, and therefore check the competition of British merchants. Yet it is in such circumstances as these that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been found to entertain the monstrous design of increasing the duty on cotton."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Theatrical Fracas.

Liverpool Mercury, June 7, 1822.

On Monday last, our Theatre Royal opened for the season, with the play of *Co-olanus*, in which Mr. Vandenhoff made his first appearance on his re-engagement in our theatrical company. A number of persons in the House, among whom were several individuals from Manchester, were very vociferous in behalf of Mr. Salter, who had been displaced to make room for Mr. Vandenhoff, who the managers were of opinion, was preferred by the Liverpool public. On Mr. Vandenhoff making his appearance, the expressions of applause and disapprobation were such as to astonish the senses and defy all description, nor did any very great abatement of the noise occur during the whole evening. In a short time Mr. Salter entered the upper side-boxes, and was received amidst a tumultuous discordance of friendship and opposition. This heightened the feelings of the parties, and was considered a very injudicious step; but, Mr. Salter gives his reasons for it in another part of our paper. He retired at the end of the play, having, during its progress, returned the cheers of his friends by many silent obeisances. Not a syllable of either play or farce was heard. Mr. Vandenhoff, made several earnest and respectful attempts to obtain a hearing on the subject of his re-engagement; but it was all in vain. Cries of every description, flattering and reproachful, overpowered every other sound. Placards were exhibited by the conflicting parties, with inscriptions of "Vandenhoff for ever," "Salter for ever," "No runaways," &c.; but the only attempt at wit which was observed, was that of a friend to Mr. V. displaying a paper inscribed "Vandenhoff, and Salter off!" The uproar continued long after the curtain had fallen for the night, some instances of violence occurred, and at last five forms were torn up in the gallery, and thrown into the pit. Fortunately, we may almost say, miraculously, the first of them did no personal damage, but it had the instant effect of clearing the pit, and then the police officers "showed the door" to those in the boxes and gallery.

On Tuesday night, the disturbance was still more violent, although in a thinner house. The active partisans of the two admired performers seemed to have possession of the field, and, as on the preceding evening, nothing of the play or farce could be heard, except one song from Miss Hammersley, which, for a moment, lulled the storm. During the day, many irritating placards had been issued; and, in the theatre, there were inscriptions of "No Manchester Bullies;" "Manchester Squad, to the right about;" "No Salter;" "No Vandenhoff;" "Call for Managers;" and many others. There were occasional calls for the managers, but never a very general one, and, of course, no manager appeared, nor, if he had, could he have expected a hearing. The indignities offered to Mr. Vandenhoff were borne by him with commendable, and indeed singular temper. Indeed we cannot conceive why he should be insulted in any way; as he is, certainly, no party to the contest. The re-engagement was not of his seeking but of the managers. Between them, therefore, and Mr. Salter, or between them and the public, the question lies. For our own parts, we think highly of both the performers, and should be glad that both were engaged. Perhaps they cannot, or will not, play with, or second to each other; but they might strengthen the company by playing alternate weeks, or nights, in their best characters; and we think such an arrangement would create an interest which otherwise may be wanting. It may, however, be impossible to make such an arrangement, especially after the disgraceful occurrences of this week; we speak not of what can or cannot be done; we merely say what would have pleased us; but rather than see the managers driven by mere uproar, to that or any other arrangement, we would prefer seeing them resort to all possible means of maintaining their legal rights, even to the closing of their doors; but we hope, for their own sakes, as well as for the credit of the town, that the public will see justice done. Let the word be "Negotiation, if practicable; but no riot."

On Wednesday, John Charles Smith, (of Manchester) John Tar-buck, for rioting, and Richard Thompson, for blowing an instrument in the Theatre, on Tuesday evening, were ordered by the sitting magistrate, Thos. Case, Esq. to find bail to appear at the next Lancaster assizes.

With respect to the general question of the propriety or legality of this mode of annoyance, and of compelling a manager of a theatre to comply with the demands of the public, or of a few score of malcontents, we can only offer an opinion; as the long continuance of the O. P. tumult in London has clearly shown that the public may go to great lengths, provided they confine themselves to certain modes of annoyance, such as dancing and clapping, avoiding inflammatory placards, catcalls, rattles, or other noisy auxiliaries. No persons breathing can set a higher value upon popular privileges, or regard with greater jealousy any infringements of the liberty of the subject, than ourselves; but upon this occasion there is another consideration of equal value to the true patriot, and that is, respect to the laws; which, especially when the law is founded upon even-handed justice and common sense, is the first duty of a citizen. With this conviction on our minds, we do not believe that it can be legal, on the part of any portion of a public audience, to interfere with the rights of their neighbours, by a continued clapping or hissing, which hinders

them from hearing or understanding a play, for the enjoyment of which they have paid their money. If the contrary be maintained, then it will incontestibly follow, that half a dozen or half a score tumultuous, interested, and mistaken persons, by a protracted system of annoyance, may bring any manager of a place of public amusement to any terms, how unfair or ruinous soever they may be. It may be advanced, in reply to this, that if the disaffected and turbulent part of the audience are insignificant in point of numbers, or in a decided minority, they will soon be silenced or excluded by the majority. This, we admit, would be the very natural course of things; but it is liable to a very serious objection. The conduct of the tumultuous minority is either legal or illegal;—if it be illegal, why do not the ordinary police interfere; and if it be legal, as is contended, how can the audience interfere, without subjecting the selves to actions for assault?

There is one thing upon which no difference of opinion exists amongst those with whom we have conversed on the subject, who all condemn the presence of the Manchester men who have interfered in this affair, in favour of both parties. If it be said, in their defence, that as the management of the Liverpool and Manchester Theatres is one concern, the natives of each place have a joint interest in the arrangements, their plea will not answer, as Mr. Salter is already engaged for the Manchester Theatre.

Spanish Message.

Madrid, May 28.—The following Message has been addressed to his Majesty, respecting the situation of the country:—

"SIRE—That Representatives of the Spanish Nation assembled in Cortes for the present year, 1822, are overcome with grief at the prospect of the dreadful evils which afflict the country; it has honoured them with the greatest confidence in confiding to them the care of its destinies, and they would show themselves unworthy of so high a favour, if they did not raise their voices to the august Throne of your Majesty, in order to unveil to the Constitutional King the dangers which menace this heroic nation.

The language of truth is the only one which ought to be addressed to Kings who reign by the law; and who, bearing it always in their hearts, aspire to nothing but the happiness of those they govern.

Sire, this heroic nation is already fatigued by the continual attacks of wicked men, and by the blows they unceasingly aim at its wise Institutions. It does not fear any attack in this respect, but it is irritated, it is exasperated, and the Cortes and the Constitutional King ought to tranquillize it, to secure its repose, to put an end to the conspiracies which are on foot, and to prevent the horrors that are meditated.

It is now two years, Sire, since your Majesty, as the father of the people, determined to contribute to their happiness—swore freely, and of your own will, to the political Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy. On the memorable day when your Majesty took a step so eminently glorious, all those Spaniards who love their King and their liberty, delivered themselves up to the most flattering hopes; an event, as grand as unexpected, astonished Europe, overthrew the enemies of mankind; and compressed the fiercest passions. Who was not then ready to believe that it was the moment the best chosen, and the best combined, to secure for ever the felicity, the glory, the grandeur, and the power of the nation which appeared to be dying and in despair? But, Sire, we are, alas! very far from having reaped the advantages which that happy moment promised us.

Soon was developed the dreadful design of arresting the progress of liberty and intelligence—the most innocent and the most legal assemblies were denounced as criminal; and the most illustrious Patriots were persecuted with deadly hatred.

Sire, the Spanish nation regards its liberty as attacked—seeing with what slowness those who openly combatted it are proceeded against and the insolence of the enemies of its Constitution, in speaking openly of their sinister projects, and in chanting already their next victory.

Sire, the Spanish Nation sees with discontent and bitterness the administration of some of its provinces confided to inexperienced hands—to individuals who are not liked by the people. The impunity of real criminals, the unjust and arbitrary prosecutions, produce great scandal, augment the anxiety of the good, and may have melancholy consequences.

And what will be the danger to the public tranquillity, if to these distrusts which afflict the nation—to these fears which surround it—to these discontents which devour it—should be joined the machinations and the efforts of persons who unfortunately have most influence on the simple class, and deceive the nation. The Cortes point out to you Sire, those Ministers of the Sanctuary; those ambitious Prelates; those men, who, having quitted the world and its interests to consecrate themselves to prayer and to virtue, now trample under foot the time of peace of their Divine Master—abusing the august and sacred functions of the priesthood, to sow superstition and disobedience.

All that we have stated to you, Sir, is but too fully proved by the different factions which appear simultaneously in Catalonia, where the events are of such a nature that it is horrible to recal them, and the pen refuses to narrate them.

When the tranquillity of the State is on the point of being entirely annihilated, if any prompt and efficacious remedy can be suggested the Cortes would be wanting in the most sacred of their duties, which is to labour for the preservation and the happiness of the heroic and unfortunate nation which they represent, if they were not to address your Majesty with all due respect, but with the energy which is suitable to the Deputies of a free people, to pray, that with a strong hand the roots of so many misfortunes—of so many dangers, may be torn up, giving, with all the vigour and the power granted by the law, a new and strong impulse to the Government, in order that it may proceed with more harmony, in unison with public opinion, which the rules the world, and the progress of which men can never arrest.

To consolidate that opinion, Sir, which only now consists in loving the Constitution to which we have sworn, and which will be consolidated by frankness and good faith, all Spaniards should be persuaded that their Government is identified with the cause of liberty, and that the Throne and the National Representation form an indissoluble league—a barrier of brass, against which would be broken the projects and conspiracies of all those who, under whatever mask, wish to despoil us of the valuable treasure of our guarantees.

Let the people see power confided to men who love the public liberty; let the entire nation see that the title and virtues of a true patriot form the only right, the only way to the presence of your Majesty, to deserve favour and obtain honours; and that all the rigour of justice and Royal indignation may fall on the wicked who dare to profane your Majesty's august and sacred name to oppress the country and liberty.

This is what the Cortes expect and desire. They supplicate your Majesty to cause those apprehensions to cease of which we are the victims, and to prevent the evils with which we are threatened, by ordering that the volunteer national militia may be immediately augmented and armed throughout the kingdom, for the citizens armed for the defence of their homes and their liberty are the firmest supports of the Constitution; that with equal promptitude the permanent army may be organized—that army so worthy of the gratitude of your Majesty and of the country and whose exploits and virtues are the admiration of the universe. At the same time the Cortes hope that your Majesty will make known to all foreign Governments who directly or indirectly wish to interfere in our domestic affairs, that the nation is not in a situation to receive laws, that it has strength and resources to cause them to be respected; and that if it has been enabled to defend its independence and its King with glory, it is with the same glory, and with still greater efforts, that it will always defend its King and its liberty.

The Cortes are persuaded that your Majesty will adopt the most energetic measures to repress the misconduct of functionaries who trespass or abuse their Powers, and to exterminate the factions wherever they may appear. The Congress flatter themselves, that with regard to Ecclesiastics and Prelates, who preach fanaticism and rebellion, your Majesty will take measures so energetic and so efficacious, that they will disappear terrified from the soil of Spain, never to return to blow the fire of discord, and light up the torches of superstition.

The Cortes supplicate your Majesty to carry into execution these measures, which seem to them to be now indispensable, without prejudice to those which the attributes of your Majesty may dictate to secure public order, and consolidate the safety of the State.

The Cortes hope, also, that your Majesty will strictly unite yourself to the National Representation, which is only actuated by the desire of rendering for ever stable and inviolable the throne of your Majesty, and the Constitution which governs us, and which the general and extraordinary Cortes promulgated in 1812. Strong, by means of this union, let us labour in concert for the happiness of this heroic nation and to render unalterable its repose, its holy laws, and its glory."

A Cure for Post-Boys.—The philanthropist Howard, finding in travelling, that the coachmen would seldom comply with his wishes, hit upon an expedient to cure them. At the end of a stage, when the driver had been perverse, he desired the landlord to send for some poor industrious widow, or other proper object of charity; and to introduce such person and the driver together. He then paid the latter his fare, and told him, that as he had not thought proper to grant his repeated requests as to the manner of being driven, he should not make him any present; but, to show him that he did not withhold it out of a principle of parsimony, he would give the poor person present double the sum usually given to a postillion. This he did, and dismissed the parties. He had not long practised this mode, he said, before he experienced the good effects of it on all the roads where he was known.

The Traveller.

The following excellent observations on Wednesday's debate in the house of commons, on Lord NORMANBY's motion for abolishing one of the joint postmaster-generalships, are from THE TRAVELLER of the succeeding day. Our limits have necessarily confined us to a mere sketch of the discussion; but we doubt not, the brevity of our notice of it will readily be excused, in consideration of the comments of the journal we have mentioned.

"The two postmasters (the Earl of Chichester and the Marquis of Salisbury) have 2,500*l.* a-year each,—a sum equal to the salaries of twenty or thirty of the clerks whose dismissal has affected the ministers, even to tears. Lord Normanby proposed, that as both these postmasters had nothing to do, one of them should dispense with his assistant in that laborious occupation. There was not a question that the office of one, if not both, might be abolished, without affecting the post-office more than the defunct office of the inquisition. The defence of the office, and of all offices in the lump, useful or useless, was undertaken by two country gentlemen,—two of that noble class of men who maintain the dignity of quarter-sessions and the rigour of the game-laws,—Mr. Holme Sumner and Mr. Stuart Wortley. These gentlemen give, it will be seen, as their first reason, that there are so many useless offices, that if one was abolished, the Lord only knows where they should stop, till (frightful prospect!) there was not an useless or inefficient office in the country. We have no right, however, to give our interpretation, and we shall quote the very words, as we find them reported.

Mr. H. Sumner said—'He did NOT KNOW WHETHER TWO POSTMASTERS-GENERAL WERE NECESSARY OR NOT; but he was sure they were AS NECESSARY AS the heads of boards; the general constitution of which boards was a MERE MATTER OF FORM—(hear, hear.) He would not be influenced by the general cry of "Retrenchment! retrenchment!"—If the PRINCIPLE were to be admitted on this occasion, then it might be ADMITTED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.'—(hear, hear.)

"The 'principle,' he it observed, that Mr. Sumner speaks of, is nothing else than the principle that public men should not be paid for doing nothing; a principle quite the opposite to 'the sound and healing principle,' as Lord Castlereagh would call it, under which the debt and taxes have so 'visified and fructified.'—Let us, however, hear Mr. Wortley, who has a reason for his opposition."

'Mr. S. Wortley was anxious to state the reasons of his vote on this question. The question had been treated by the noble mover with reference simply to the particular office which he had called on the house to abolish, on account of its inefficiency and needlessness. He (Mr. S. Wortley) could not confine himself to this view of the question. A week had scarcely elapsed when two offices conferring patronage, and contributing materially to the influence of the crown had been abolished; that night they were called upon to abolish another office; and tomorrow a whole office, the board of control, was to come under consideration—(hear, hear.) Now there was a point at which resistance must be made by those who wished to preserve the influence of the crown.'

"Now we are not misrepresenting Mr. Wortley in saying that he admits the uselessness of the office; or at, least, argues the supposition that it is useless; for he actually says afterwards, that 'if he was sure they would stop here, he "would vote for the motion;" an assertion quite inconsistent with the supposition that the office is of the least use. But he proceeds—

'He could not allow the establishments of the country to be thus beaten down—(hear, hear, from the Opposition); for UNLESS that measure which the gentleman opposite, HE THOUGHT UNWISELY, advocated—A REFORM IN PARLIAMENT, WAS CARRIED INTO EFFECT, and the government of the country brought MUCH NEARER to a REPUBLIC than it actually was, the government of the country, could not go on without a considerable influence in the hands of the crown,

"Here we have the truth; unless there be a reform in parliament there cannot be economy! Not only, says Mr. S. Wortley, must we have the present enormous establishments—not only must we have the terrible standing army, but we must have offices, for which no possible use can be found, merely to give the crown an opportunity of bestowing the public money, so to influence public men;—that is to say, to make them vote in a way in which they would not otherwise vote. Very true, Mr. S. Wortley. This is what we have always said; but we do not the less thank you for saying it.

"But the terrible alternative which Mr. Wortley holds out to frighten us from economy, is that of reform, which will make the government of this country approach more nearly to a republic. In the original sense of the word it most approach to a republic; the government must be managed more sedulously for the common good. But we are no reason for supposing that the most extensive change in the composition of the house of commons would make any alteration in the monarchical form of the

constitution. Mr. Wortley himself takes it for granted, that the people do wish to preserve the monarchical government; he also assumes that the present borough-chos in house would, if not influenced—that is to say, bribed, run away with the power of the crown. This is very natural and just; men who hold their seats by inheritance or purchase would be likely enough, if not bribed, to exercise their power without consideration of the wishes of the people. We therefore only differ from Mr. Wortley as to our means of checking attacks upon the crown. We could check them by giving the people a controul over the house. He wishes to check them by the influence or bribery of ruinous expenditure. We prefer our plan, because the welfare of the people is consulted in the first place, and that of the crown in the second place. He prefers a plan in which the interests, of the borough-holders are consulted in the first place, those of the crown in the second, and those of the people not consulted at all.

In this very debate there was a very fine illustration of Mr. S. Wortley's theory of the necessity of the influence of the crown, under the borough system. Mr. Wynn and Mr. Freemantle, two members of the Grenville or Buckingham party, came forward, and most strenuously contended, that 'the reduction of the influence of the crown was dangerous,' always meaning under the borough system. No doubt these gentlemen are very good judges. They are members, one for a close borough, the other for a Welsh country, which is pretty nearly the same thing, and they have just taken two useless offices, for which they receive £6,500. a year. To them, at least, the reduction of the influence is dangerous. A reformer is, Mr. Southey says, as bad as a housebreaker. To Mr. Wynn and Mr. Freemantle he must be much worse—in the proportion of £6,500. to £300. These gentlemen say that influence is necessary—that is to say (as we have before observed), public money must be given away to make them vote as they would not otherwise do. This in their case, may be very true. In the course of the war, Mr. Freemantle was remarkable for his captious and childish objections to the conduct of it—not, observe, to the origin—the war was begun for the general borough good (*salus burgi suprema lex esto*), but to the conduct of the war, and especially to the operations of the Duke of Wellington. Who could mistake the motives of such an opposition? Mr. Freemantle now comes into office, and is in duty bound, if need be, to defend the hero of Walcheren as strenuously as he attacked the Duke of Wellington. Who can doubt, then, that so long a majority of the house is returned, as Mr. Freemantle is for close boroughs, the influence of the crown is necessary to preserve it's measures from factious opposition?—*Manchester Guardian*.

Somerset House Exhibition.

The competition of rival art in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, this season, is on the whole creditable to the genius of some and the industry of many of the candidates for public favour. In point of variety, the character of the Exhibition has improved from what it was in some previous years. The number of inferior portraits is not so great as it has been, while that of the better class has augmented. Subjects of a fanciful, if not of an historical character, bear a greater proportion to the whole mass than they usually did, and the shew of Landscapes, as well as the minor works of the pencil, invite every taste, and diversify the matter of general inspection; still, however, it cannot be denied that a large number of the paintings do not rise above the dead level of mediocrity, and many have been admitted, which criticism must allow to remain in unenviable repose—the aliens of art, which are entitled to no association within the walls of her sanctuary. We would always wish to see the quality rather than the quantity of the production consulted in matters of taste, and cannot imagine how the value of an exhibition of paintings can be enhanced by the admission of works which have no discernible requisite of art and only blemish and encumber what her powers are exerted to animate and adorn. Having, however, before us many works which it is great satisfaction to us to contemplate, and the talents and laudable ambition displayed in which would do credit to any school, we shall proceed to offer a few observations upon some of those which merit attention and reward it.

Portrait of his Majesty, for the Royal Palace, Windsor; Sir T. LAWRENCE.—This portrait is in every respect worthy of the character of the President. It represents the King in the full robes of the Order of the Garter, standing beside a table, on which he places one hand, and which is occupied by the Crown and some other parts of the regalia. The figure is admirably drawn—the expression grave and dignified—the position unconstrained, and the whole deportment full of grace and majesty. The likeness is very striking, and the character of the countenance is given with severe fidelity. The richness and splendour of the robes and various Orders which decorate the royal Person would seduce inferior talent into a tawdry display of colours; but the artist has given them all their brilliancy, while every thing like glare is obviated by the pure harmony of the tints and the exquisite management of the combination. The shadows

are clear and transparent, the back ground well adapted to the relief of the subject, and the conduct of the whole performance is, with a few trifling defects, deserving of general admiration.

The Chelsea Pensioners receiving the London Gazette Extraordinary of Thursday, June 22, 1815, announcing the Battle of Waterloo; D. WILKIE R. A.—The subject of this picture is well chosen for the display of Mr. Wilkie's peculiar talents.—It embraces a great scope of individual character and popular expression. The effect of the news upon the crowd is preserved with a due attention to the character and occupation of the persons who compose it; of course the feeling of loyal exultation is the pervading, if not the only one. All who hear the *Gazette*, rejoice as if the overthrow of Napoleon were the salvation of England! But the joy is expressed in different ways, corresponding to the habits and propensities of the persons concerned. There are some groups, which are in the very best style of Wilkie, particularly that of the grave and sententious old Chelsea Pensioner, to whom the younger and more animated Life Guardsman addresses himself, and that of the soldier and the females on the right of the picture, and the Oyster Woman and her Customers. The Highland enthusiasm gives great variety and relief to the general expression, and the group about the newspaper is most characteristically described. The colouring is superior to that of some other of the paintings of this artist; it has breadth, solidity and firmness, and is of a very clear and mellow tone. The sky and all the accompaniments are judiciously painted, and in unison with the main subject.

View on the Slour, near Dedham; J. CONSTABLE, A.—This is a simple rural subject, treated with great judgment and in a beautiful style of execution. The landscape is sweetly composed, and the management of the parts conducted with great skill.—The water is clear and flowing, and the distance has a scope and serenity which most attractively carries the eye into an airy remoteness. The colouring is harmonious, the aquatic character of the foreground most naturally expressed, and nothing detracts from the finished merit of the picture but too much minuteness in the pencilling of the trees in the middle distance, and too positive a greenness in the general character.

Little Red Riding Hood; Sir T. LAWRENCE, P. R. A.—This is a striking contrast in subject, but not in felicity of execution, to most of the paintings of Sir T. Lawrence. The interesting young lady who has formed the model for the heroine of the popular tale, is drawn and painted in a style of such gracefulness and free simplicity, as must fascinate every one who has an eye for the pure attraction of truth and nature. The back ground is not so happy as the figure, which is marked by those traits of genuine tenderness and filial devotion which constitute the excellence of moral purity and of female loveliness.

Smugglers alarmed by an unexpected change from hazy weather while landing their Cargo; A. W. CALLCOT, R. A.—There is here a great deal of that observation of nature which distinguishes this artist. The bustle and anxiety among the figures is expressed with vigour and totally devoid of affectation. The scenery is well conceived, and the silvery hues of the morning effect on the land and waters delight and satisfy him who has contemplated nature at that early and interesting hour. The tone of the sky and seas is in unison, and the playful effect of the sandy shore and its circumstances is represented with a truth that could only be equalled by the poetry of Crabbe. There is throughout a serenity of style, with an energy of action which, in a scene of this kind, we have never seen surpassed.

Clovelly, North Devon; W. COLLINS, R. A.—The subject of this picture is very simple, but the agreeableness of effect is calculated to seize and detain the attention. The scenery is of a picturesque character, and the figures are introduced with great individual and relative appropriateness. The foreground, and the remote heights, are managed with great skill; the effect upon the sea is very good, but rather too heavy in the middle distance.

The press of political matter prevents us from going further into the subject at present, but we shall resume it at a future opportunity.

Proof of Civilization!—A writer of a modern book of travels, relating the particulars of his being cast away, thus concludes:—"After having walked eleven hours without having traced the print of a human foot, to my great comfort and delight, I saw a man hanging upon a gibbet; my pleasure at the cheering prospect was inexpressible, for it convinced me that I was in a civilized country."

Ginger Ale.—Excellent Ginger Ale may be thus made instantly at all seasons of the year:—One drachm of tartaric acid, two drachms of ginger, three ounces of the best white sugar, pounded very fine, mixed together, and kept in bluepaper ready for use. One drachm of carbonate of soda, in white paper. Put the blue paper mixture in a half-pint glass, three parts water; and the white paper powder into a wine glass full of water; mix them both well and pour the latter into the half-pint glass.

Massacre of the Greeks at Scio.

SUPPLICATORY REFLECTIONS, ON READING OF THE BARON'S MASSACRE OF THE GREEKS AT SCIOS.

O God of mercy, from thy throne on high,
Look down upon the desolated fields,
Where fight the weak in numbers, strong in hope
Of thy omnipotence!—oh! hear the cry
Of the oppressed, who break their heavy bonds,
And struggle to escape the prison hold,
The pangs, the scourges, and inflictions dire,
Which the fierce race of Malomet delight,
In the blind fury of barbarian hate,
To heap on the defenceless Christian's head,
Who pines beneath their unrelenting yoke.

Shut not thy heart against the deepen'd groan
Of suffering nature!—Aid thy own good cause
Against the ruthless infidel, the Turk,
And all his dark allies, the foes of truth,
Of genius, justice, liberty, and peace.
With due contrition fill the minds of all
Princes and statesmen, teachers of thy word,
And nominal professors of the law,
Who meet with Pharisaic zeal to spread
Thy sacred volume through the distant world;
Yet contradict their doctrines by their deeds,
And, by omission or commission, aid
The Anti-Christian sword against the Greek,
This show of hardened, mocking, unbelief,
Worse than the open sceptic, genders doubt;
Flings on thy pure religion false reproach,
And saps the faith in weak and sickly minds.

Oh! deign to breathe thy spirit into Greece,
Once rich in glory, once the world's fair light;
Long fallen and trodden down, in darkness cast,
Beneath the weight of every cruel wrong.
Oh! lead her battle on. Thou wert her shield,
In ages past, at Marathon, when first
The fierce Darius sent his mighty host,
To slaughter and enslave her free-born sons
What time the Persian despot sought revenge
For royal Sardis, wrapt in hostile flames;
While night, astonish'd, fled the illumin'd skies
The angry Tmolus show'd his pine-clad brows
In cloudy pomp, red with reflected fires;
And, swiftly hast'ning from the burning flood
Of molten images and glittering shrines,
Half-choked with ashes from the falling piles,
Of stately temples, palaces, and towers,
The far-famed Pactolus affrighted shrunk
Within his golden bed.—Oh! King of Kings,
All-seeing and Almighty power, whose will
Can break the monarch's sceptre as a reed,
And turn the bondsman's chain to potent arms,
The instruments of freedom and the bolts

* The Hypocrites only, who enter into these societies for selfish purposes are here alluded to. The upright, benevolent object of the association, to make all Christians, of every denomination, love each other, and do unto others as they would that others should do unto them, is above all praise and reproach. Although I have heard it asserted as a fact, I do not affirm to a certainty that the statesmen who form the government of the Ionian Isles, and the ministers who gave them their instructions, are members of a bible society; but Europe knows that their efforts to prevent the success of the Greek Christians, and to advance the bloody cause of their Mahometan oppressors, are a scandal to the Christian world. The impiety of all the sceptical writers, from the time of Voltaire to the present day, cannot produce so much mischievous doubt as one cabinet minister of the Holy Alliance in secret league with the enemies of Christianity for the enslaving and massacre of a Christian people. When men in power manifest a contempt for the pure and sublime precepts of the gospel, in their state proceedings, by acting in direct breach of God's commandments, the scoffing unbeliever falsely deems he has a right to insinuate, that religion is merely a human contrivance or engine of state policy, to enable the great ones of the earth to bridle and oppress the poor and lowly. A HOLY ALLIANCE to overthrow the Turkish misrule, and give freedom and independence to the Greeks, would contribute more to aid the truly Christian object of the bible associations, than any other measure which the pious liberality of private individuals can effect.

To strike his tyrant down; oh! hear; and grant
Thy humble suppliant's prayer! Thou, who, again,
The fearful surge of wild invasion broke,
And at Thermopylae's steep mountain-pass
With firm Leonidas's Spartan band,
Three hundred heroes, stemmed the whelming shock,
Of Xerxes' armed millions! Thrice the sun
Dawn'd on the prodigy, and, setting, saw
The murderous battle, unabated, rage,
With force unequal as the mole-hill's height
To Teneriffe or Andes, or the world
Of ocean waters in the Atlantic vast
To some fair garden rill. Together lock'd
An iron front, within that frowning straight
The self-devoted Spartans stood. All night
Sleepless they pass'd, in ever-during watch;
The live-long day their fatal spears flew thick;
Their swords spread death and horror. Each brave Greek
Deem'd the whole battle on himself to rest;
Each felt his country on his arm depend,
And greatly counted on a glorious grave;
While a huge hill of slaughter, rising high
Hemm'd in the little band and swiftly down
The craggy paths the bloody torrents ran.
Three nights defeated and drove back with shame
The assailants found short refuge in their camp
At length by perfidy prevailed. But soon
Ere many moons had pass'd they felt Thy power.
When the vast seas the hostile navies bore
Proud Artemisium from her towering cliffs,
Beheld the invader's rout and hasty flight
Again near wave-encircled Salamis
Thy arm o'erthrew the vaunting foes of Greece,
And at Plataea and Mycale pour'd
Utter destruction on their scatter'd host

O Lord! who wrought these victories of old
Once more extend thy arm and panic-strike
The barbarous Mussulmans, make blunt their swords
Thwart all their purposes, their counsels blind,
And wither and confound their ruffian hordes;
Clothe every Greek in terror, and bestow
On each the force of thousands to avenge
His country's wrongs, and build her lofty state.
Inflame him with the glories of past time,
To emulate the high heroic deeds
By his immortal ancestors achieved;
When Freedom and the Muses bless'd the land,
And Greece all great and glorious held a light
To guide the nations to the end of time.

Liverpool, Friday, May 24, 1822.

TO * * *

In apology for neglecting an invitation to renew a long interrupted acquaintance.

I.

I cannot, for my soul, forget
That thou art young and blooming yet;
I cannot, for my soul, expose
My heart to love's returning woes;
I cannot view a smile of thine,
Without appressing all of mine.
O then forgive the long delay,
That coldly keeps a friend away—
Yet—friend, alas, I cannot be,
While beauty dwells so sweet with thee.

II.

But drive the alluring charms away,
That round thy form seductive play;
Quench the soft brilliance of thy eyes,
And stain thy cheeks' luxuriant dyes;
Obscure thy neck, divinely fair,
And spoil the hyacinths of thy hair;
And then I—yet I soon should find
More brilliant beauties in thy mind;
O then forgive the long delay,
That coldly keeps a friend away—
Yet—friend, alas, I cannot be,
While genius dwells so bright with thee.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1832.

POOR REMOVAL BILL.

Mr. SCARLETT rose according to notice to move the second reading of the Poor Removal Bill. The measure he now proposed was only one part of a series which he considered necessary on this subject, and all he had heard since the last Session only tended to confirm him in the measures he had then taken on this important topic. There were three principles to be regarded in the consideration of this measure; 1st, The restriction on the circulation of labour; 2d'y, The unlimited provision for the poor; and 3dly, Those abuses which resulted from an improper application of such provision, tending at once to profligacy, idleness, and crime. The measures hitherto adopted could do no good as to the prevention of those evils, because they were all engrafted on erroneous and dangerous principles. Numerous projects had been offered to Parliament, and those projects afforded the best proofs of the necessity for investigation. When examining these projects, and their operations on the poor, it often fell out, that when the project intended some temporary relief, the pernicious principle on which the laws were all founded, destroyed every palliation, and hence resulted not only the increase of Poor-rates, but also the increasing number of the poor. He was aware of the difficulty of introducing the general measure under the three heads to which he had already alluded, and he should now, therefore, confine himself to one of those principles, the adoption of which would still be ineffectual if not followed up by other measures. Forbearing, then, to address the House on the unlimited provision for the poor, and the indiscriminate application of that provision, he should confine himself to that part of the subject which went to prevent the removal of the poor. The history of the Poor Laws was familiar to every one who paid the slightest attention to the subject; and by the Returns lately laid before Parliament, it appeared that the poor formed one-seventh of the whole population, who might emphatically be said to be without representation, a serious evil in itself; and, he might add, that those poor were placed in a lower condition than any other poor in the world. By the law as it now stood, if a poor man demanded relief either from misfortune, idleness, or crime, he was exposed to be removed to some other parish, where, perhaps, there was no demand for his labour—where he was cut off from all his friends; but there he must remain, subject to punishment if he leave it; whereas in the parish from which he was removed he was able to provide partially for his family. Such, however, was the present iniquitous operation of the Poor Laws; and thus it was the poor were kept as beggars from generation to generation. No man could deny that such a condition of any part of the people must be pernicious to the best interests of the country. The 43d of Elizabeth placed the Poor Laws on that basis which Mr. Justice Blackstone lamented did not still continue. By that Act provision was to be made for the impotent, and those who were unable to work; and those poor able to work were to be provided with labour by the overseers of the different parishes. For 60 years the question of the Poor Laws seemed to be set at rest; and until the Act of Charles II, only two Acts have passed upon the subject; neither of these Acts referred to any increase of the poor or poor's-rates, but only to runaways, and to the punishment of parents of illegitimate children—one of the most odious parts of a most odious Act. Soon after the unhappy reign of Charles, the country was in a state of civil commotion? armed bodies passed from one country to another, until that period of Cromwell's reign arrived—namely, the year 1656, when the result of such pernicious measures was laid before the House of Commons. He held in his hand an ordinance published in 1656, which recited the evils growing out of increasing idlers; but it was only in the second year of the Restoration of Charles, or the thirteenth of his reign, that an Act for the compulsory removal of the poor was first enacted. After the passing of that Act, the Poor Laws became a subject of incessant complaint and incessant legislation, and was exactly the same artificial mode of regulating the poor which prevailed at this day. By the law, as it now stood, a person residing in one parish might be removed to another in which he had previously resided for forty days, and this even if the party were suspected of being likely to become chargeable to the parish. Such was the enormous power given the overseers, and such the oppression which might be practiced on the poor. The result of all this, however, was, that various Statutes were obliged to be passed to prevent such removals; some in cases where persons were apprentices, others where they had employment, and others again who had purchased a tenement, and so on. Nor was this all; for the Courts of Law were actually obliged to step in and mitigate the rigour of a law which was found so pernicious in its consequences. Here he begged leave to notice a remarkable effect produced by the operation of those laws. In 1696 many applications were made to this House on the subject of the Poor Laws; and he begged leave to refer to the Report of Mr. Locke on that occasion. The Report set forth the increase of the poor Rates and the multiplicity of the poor—that this increase had become the subject of general complaint—

that the burden was daily growing—and that the two preceding reigns had felt as much as that of his Majesty King William. The Report further stated, that those evils did not result from the want of disposition to labour in the people, or want of a mean for their employment, but from a general relaxation of the principle of the 43d of Elizabeth. The effect of this Report was, the immediate passing of an Act of Charles the Second. In the 8th and 9th of William, settlements were obtained by certificates—subsequent statutes recognised the same practice, and an Act of the late King so far regulated the removal of the poor as to place them all on the same footing. The Hon. Member next adverted to the difficulties experienced by Sir Edward Wyse East, in carry a very salutary measure as to the removal of the poor; but so great was the opposition it encountered that he was obliged to leave in it a clause by which women chargeable with bastard children were subjected to compulsory removal.—The first evil of the existing measures was the expense which attended the dreadful and extensive litigation attending removals. Even Dr. Burn, the most acquainted with the subject, remarked, that the cases of litigation as to settlements under the Act of Charles the Second, were much more numerous than on any other subject. In every county, in every parish, the contests were incessant as to who should support the poor. The expenses attending the litigation of removals, upon an average of three years, up to 1815, was 327,000l. per annum; and if his proposed measure could give a chance of relief from such a burden it would be attended with very desirable consequences. That vast expense, however, formed but a small portion of the general expenditure, especially when the labour of investigation was considered, which should always be measured by the time and occupation expended upon it. If a poor man, partially able to support his family, now demanded the smallest sum, even a shilling for his relief, it became at once the pretext and the justification for the removal of his whole family, if his previous parish did not supply his claim. So that in fact one parish, to save half-a-crown, threw an unnecessary burden on another, besides doing an irreparable injury to the parties removed. He could not say what the experience of other Gentlemen might enable them to state, but, as far as his own experience went, he never knew an occasion in which the removal of families did not disturb their habits, tear them from their friends, and ultimately throw them upon the parish for support. Nay if he wandered from his township he was liable to be punished although not committing any act of vagrancy. The effect of the system was, that the poor were driven from places in which they could find labour and maintain themselves, to places where they could do neither. But let a case be supposed, in illustration of this condition, under the existing law of removal. Suppose the commodities of one parish were not allowed to be carried into another, would not any man, making such a proposition, be considered worse than an idiot? Then applying the same to the case of the poor man, had not he as good a right to the free circulation of his labour as well as the commodity which his labour produced? The price of labour varied like the poor's rates. In Sussex the wages of the agricultural peasant was from seven to nine shillings, in Lancashire from 15s. to 18s., in Surrey it was much the same as in Sussex. Nay, the wages differed in adjoining parishes, and in one parish in Oxfordshire, he was just informed, it was not more than three shillings a week. But all this proved that labour did not circulate freely, than which nothing could be more injurious. In Sussex, the removal of the poor, upon an average of three years, to 1815, annually cost 275,762l. while the population, taking the return of 1811, was only 190,083 persons. Now comparing that with the county of Lancaster, it would be found that the charge for the removal of the poor, taking the same average of years, was only 261,700l. giving 14,000l. less than for the removal of the poor in Sussex, while the population of Lancaster, in 1811, amounted to 628,309 persons. Surely then there must be an evil in that system under which such inequalities could exist. The amount of the assessment of Sussex was 915,346l. per annum, whilst in Lancaster it amounted to 3,087,374l. On comparison of the return of the different counties, it would certainly be found that the manufacturing counties, those which abounded in large towns, were assessed at a much lower rate than the agricultural counties. What could be the cause of so great a difference? In his opinion the cause was the removal of the poor. Let them first look at the principle, and then go into the detail. If the persons residing in the county of Stafford, for instance, and the inhabitants of the adjoining county, were allowed a free unrestricted intercourse, then he admitted that it would be productive of a great resort of poor to the great towns. But he contended that this ought to be the case. If on the other hand, restrictions were laid upon the poor to prevent that removal, if they were not allowed to seek for labour in those places where labour was wanted, then the inevitable consequences would be, that in one parish there would be an accumulation of labour, and a want of it in another. This was evident from the state of things. He had heard of one parish in which there were 25 able bodied labourers out of employment, while in almost the very next parish there was a deficiency of labourers labourers. These were prevented, by the law of removal, from going to find work, and they naturally said to those who prevented them, "you must support us." This had given rise to a fatal notion on the part of the unemployed labourer, that of right to support. If Gentlemen (he did not allude particularly to

Members of that House) prevent him from exercising his power of finding a living for himself, then they are bound to provide for him; and he makes reprisals upon their property for the injury which they do to his liberty. He was of opinion that the poor had not facilities enough for finding employment, and the natural difficulties ought not to be aggravated by any positive laws. He would now notice briefly some of the objections which had been made to the plan which he proposed. One of these grew out of the system by which parishes were kept in a state of perpetual war. It had been objected that the abolition of the present system would make the cottage to be pulled down, and drive the poor to the great towns. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman contended, that this fear was wholly groundless, and quoted Dr. Burn, in order to show that his opinion was well founded. He could not help noticing that the present state of the law had a tendency to induce the Parish Officers and Churchwardens to make a distinction between the resident and non-resident poor. The former they treated well, and watched over their morals and conduct with the greatest attention, while to the poor who were not resident they paid no attention whatever. This was peculiarly the case with respect to the young women who resorted to the great manufacturing towns, who were held to be the legitimate prey of the abandoned, as they would not become burdensome to the town in which they resided, but could be sent back, with their characters blasted and themselves held up to infamy, to the different country parishes whence they originally came. He would not rest the strength of his case upon the information which he had received relative to this part of the subject; but he was sure, that were the money, which was now spent in disputing about whether the poor should be maintained by this parish or by that, to be spent in instructing them, the money would be more than saved. Another objection to his measure was, that it would do away a salutary restraint which operated in preventing the poor from being indolent or dissipated. Now, admitting that the principle were established, and that punishment were to be allowed as a proper incitement to proper behaviour on the part of the poor, still it could not be shown that this was the punishment best adapted to the case in question. They to whom the ties of locality were the most dear, and who would feel most the dread of removal, were the virtuous and the correct; and the vicious would regard the being sent from one parish to another distant one as being really a favour.—It could not then be said, that this law had any effect in preventing the immorality of the poor. That a poor man should be sent to the distance of 150 miles, was no correct way of improving his morals. The punishment, therefore, was—granting that punishment was necessary—not the proper one, for it wanted that most essential requisite of justice, equality. It inflicted punishment on the virtuous man, while the idler or the drunkard was in no way hurt by it. If the time which was spent upon removing the poor were to be spent in looking after their habits, the advantages would soon become evident. He could not but revert to the case of the bastardy clauses in the present Statutes, which let to so much misery; and he thought it would be better to adopt the same regulations as in Scotland, where no interference of the parish was ever called for, unless at the suit of the unfortunate female herself. The present law was, in fact, bad in all its parts, and in none was it worse than that which allowed a parish to pay too liberally, from the consideration that what it was paying was not its own. The general effect of the measure would be to produce a greater disposition in all classes, as well as a greater necessity, ultimately to diminish the pressure of the poor rates, to ameliorate the condition of the poor themselves, to induce a much greater attention to their moral and religious habits—which, he feared, under the present system, were much neglected—to diffuse the blessings of education, to allow a just discrimination to be made between those whose distress was the result of misfortune or disease, and those who were suffering under the effects of their own indolence and depraved habits. Was it not evident, that if such beneficial effects were produced, a very great diminution of the amount must also follow? The Agricultural interest would feel it to a great extent, but the Manufacturing interest much more. The necessary effect would be the immediate opening in manufacturing towns of poor funds. He formed that opinion not on any conjecture, but from facts with which he was acquainted. He knew of such a fund having been for some years established in a factory at Salford, employing one thousand workmen; each of them contributed one penny per week. The amount of the fund was never allowed to exceed 200l. The workmen were supported under illness and family distress, and were in general comfortable, contented and happy. Another beneficial result of the present measure would be to get rid of the great expense and trouble of litigation, and of all that mass of ingenuity and trick which at present existed, for no other purpose than to support an artificial system. In submitting the measure to the consideration of the House, he could have no other object but to do justice to the country at large. With the House would rest the decision whether it should be allowed to pass into a law, or be carried through a Committee, leaving it in that stage still open to the public consideration. He could have no wish to press it on a reluctant attention; they would therefore deal with it as they deemed it most proper. What interest could he have, an humble individual without authority, to persevere, unless that House was disposed to sanction the proposition?

Supported by that sanction, he would not shrink from the duty of upholding the Bill, notwithstanding the obloquy, the unpopularity, even the ridicule to which he might expose himself. (Hear, hear.) He apologised to the House for having troubled it so long, and concluded with assuring the House, that if the Bill was permitted to pass to its other stages, he should, with pleasure, attend to any suggestions which Hon. Members should feel it their duty to make to him.

The Order of the Day was then read for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the Removal of the Poor.

Mr. SCARLETT then moved the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD spoke from under the Gallery, and was, for the greater part of his speech, inaudible to the Reporters. The Hon. Member stated that his constituents were strongly opposed to the measure, and in that opposition he concurred with them. He believed, that if carried into effect, it would operate with an multiplied pressure, not only on those who contributed to the poor fund, but even on those who were relieved. He felt, it his duty to move as an Amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. MONCK declared his conviction that the present measure was brought forward by the Hon. and Learned Introducer with the purest and best intentions, and with the hope of redressing the many evils which flowed from the system of Poor Laws. Indeed, so long as these laws existed, great abuses would prevail, and the lamentable truth was that in every discussion on the subject the House was reduced to a choice of evils. But he must be allowed to say that the evils of the present system were comparatively small, when contrasted with that mass of abuse which would be engendered by the operation of the present Bill, if carried into effect. The principle of the measure was not new—it had been tried in this country before; but the inconveniences and abuses it produced made its repeal imperative. It was first introduced in the reign of Elizabeth, and continued until the 15th of Charles the Second, when the inconveniences felt, in consequence of the overflow of paupers from country parishes into towns and rich districts, where there was plenty of stock, were so numerous as to compel the Legislature to a hondon the system. If such were the abuses in the simple state of society in those times, how much more aggravated must they be if that system was renewed under our present complex condition? The present average amount of the poor's rate was 15 and 20 shillings in the pound, in the country, and from two to three shillings in the towns. Now the effect of the Bill of the Honourable Member would be to send every idler from the country parishes into the towns, with the view of their being better supported, and the ultimate result would be, that London would be filled with paupers. The Hon. Member here took a retrospective view of the various legislative enactments affecting the poor, and the law of settlement, and contended that it was the uniform policy of the Legislature rather to restrict than to extend the facility of obtaining settlements. Under the present system every device was practised to throw the paupers in country parishes on the towns for maintenance. He instanced the County of Berks. It became now a complete system with the farmers to depopulate their parishes, to pull down cottages, and indeed to leave only sufficient habitations to meet the ordinary conduct of the farm. He appealed to any Hon. Member acquainted with the country for the truth of the statement, and whether the farmers did not draw labourers for the harvest from the workhouses of Reading, Abingdon, and Newbury? For six weeks they were well fed by the farmers; got beer and large wages, but afterwards they were cast out, as it were, into the straw-yard, and, for the rest of the year, were to be maintained by the towns. Much stress was laid by the Honourable Member (Mr. Scarlett) on the great oppression of removing a pauper from the place which had the advantage of his labour, to his place of settlement. He could not assent to that description of oppression. That labour was the consequence of an understood compact, and was as valuable to the individual as to the place. But he denied it to be oppressive to remove an individual incapable of earning his own bread to that place, where he was to be secured from what the Irish were now unhappily suffering—scarcity and famine. The evils of the present system were numerous enough, without risking their aggravation. How was it that an English manufacturer was able to sell in a foreign market, an article that cost 1,000l. in its manufacture, for 900l., and at the same time to draw a profit of 200l. from the sale? It was because the English manufacturer possessed that power which the manufacturer of no other country possessed, namely, of putting his hand into the pockets of others for the support his labourers. The Irish manufacturer had, if any manufacturer had, great natural advantages; yet still he could not compete with the English manufacturer, because as no poor laws existed in Ireland, he could not pay for his labourers out of the pockets of other people. It has been said that towns had no right to complain against the Bill, as they had the manufactories to afford relief. It would be the greatest benefit that could be conferred on towns, to be rid of manufactories altogether. Wherever they existed, they were the source of misery and disease to the working people,—of embarrassment and extortion to the other inhabitants, and to those persons who possessed property in the towns. As to the ex-

pence attending the removal, and that was the only gain held out by the present Bill, he should only say that he believed it cost the town (Reading) in which he resided 30l. a year, and sure he was that the inhabitants would gladly pay 300l. a year to be relieved from the evils which the measure, if carried into operation, would entail on them. He should support the amendment.

Mr. T. COURTENAY felt considerable apprehensions in rising to propose a measure introduced under the authority of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Scarlett), in a speech so well calculated to make a considerable impression. That speech appeared to him, however, more particularly to apply to a Bill which some Session back had been brought forward by a Right Honourable Friend of his, the Chairman of the Poor Laws Committee (Mr. S. Bourne, we presume), which was negatived by a considerable majority, rather than to the immediate proposition before the House. It was also to be recollected that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had originally intended to limit the power of application on the poor rates. The present was only one of a series of measures. With respect to the present Bill, he considered it a main objection, that under it a pauper might select the parish to which he applied for relief, and when relieved by one parish on one day, there was nothing to prevent him making a similar application to another on the next. He agreed with the Honourable Member who spoke last, that the parish in which a pauper last worked might or might not have been specially benefited by his labours. On the whole, when the Honourable and Learned Member had opened his views on the abolition of the Poor Laws, he thought their principle just, and was prepared to state the grounds of his opinion whenever the question should be more generally brought forward. He implored the Honourable and Learned Member to withdraw his Bill at this late period of the Session, and in compliance with the expressed opinion of the country.

Mr. SCARLETT said a few words in explanation of one of the clauses.

Sir J. SHELLEY observed that under the present system of the Poor Laws, the lands could not long continue to support the poor along with the payment of rent and taxes, and therefore he would give his support to the measure.

Capt. MABERLY objected to the Bill. He allowed that the present system of Poor Laws might be oppressive on the poor; but it should be considered, in more than one point of view, as the alteration might be productive of oppression to both poor and rich, and indeed might lay an excessive tax on the latter.

Sir W. M. RIDLEY did not approve of the sudden and total abolition of the principle of removal which the Bill went to effect. He repeated, that he must object to the total abolition of the removal, as proposed by his Hon. and Learned Friend, but would agree to a gradual one.

Mr. NOLAN observed, that nothing was more unfounded than to say that the poor were not represented in that House. The debate of that night showed the deep and general anxiety which was felt for their interests. As to the Bill, he expressed his acknowledgments to his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Scarlett) for the talent which he had displayed in its support, and the very ingenious and candid manner in which he had brought it forward. It was a task that abounded in difficulties. But he could not agree with his Hon. and Learned Friend in the manner in which he proposed to relieve the country from the enormous expenses of the Poor Laws. But there was one advantage in the Bill: it tended to set the public mind at work on the subject, and that once done, he was sure that, some how or other, the country would be benefited. (hear.) It had been stated, that the question was one which ought to have been taken up by Government alone. He was not of that opinion. The question was one which affected all the King's people; and any Member, in bringing it forward, might consider himself performing a bounden duty.—But when he saw the number of Petitions which crowded their table on this practical subject, and all adverse to the Bill, he could not, if even theoretical opinion were in its favour, but fear that it contained something wrong. As to the argument of his Honourable and Learned Friend, that the moral effect of the present system was to prevent the unsettled poor from using their industry in the best and most efficacious manner, he did not think the inference well-founded. With regard to the unsettled poor, he was convinced that the greatest prevention of their falling on the poor-rates was, that while they were near their families and the source of their daily bread, their was a power and facility of removing them. The effect of the Bill before the House would be to make the lower classes consider the poor's-rates, which were merely a matter of charitable relief, a right to which they were entitled whenever they might spread themselves. Instead of diminishing litigation, the Bill would materially increase it. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman concluded by enumerating a variety of inconveniences which would result from the adoption of the measure.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY complimented the Honourable and Learned Gentleman who had just sat down, on the ability and

knowledge which he had displayed on this interesting subject, and congratulated the House on the fact, that it was a subject which had not been discussed with any thing like party feeling. On the contrary, there had never been but one subject in view, which was, to resolve the difficult problem of relieving the country from the evils attendant on the existing system. The present discussion tended to show how unfair it was to call on his Majesty's Government to embark in a measure of this kind, when it appeared that even the Hon. and Learned author of the Bill with all his legal knowledge and research, found himself compelled to abandon two out of the three propositions originally embraced in his Bill, and as he (Lord Londonderry) was sure the Hon. and Learned Gent. would himself acknowledge, experienced great difficulty with respect to the details of the third proposition. To the principle of the Bill, every man must be favourable; the only doubt was as to mode in which that principle could best be carried into effect. In the present state of the Bill it appeared to him that bands of paupers might traverse the country, and obtain what would be very like a right of settlement whenever they might find themselves in especial want of aid. If the Hon. and Learned author of the Bill could devise any plan by which the Bill might be disarmed of these evils, it should have his support. As the Bill might be very materially improved in the Committee, he thought the House ought to give it encouragement, and not quarrel with it in so early a stage. If the Bill were ultimately to stand in its present state, he must negative it; but seeing nothing objectionable in the principle of the Bill, he should for his part consent to let it go into the Committee.

Sir C. BURRELL thought that the Poor Laws required the most extensive amendment; and he thought the Hon. and Learned Member for Peterborough entitled to great credit for having bestowed so much attention on the subject.

Mr. CHETWYND declared, that the present system of Poor Laws was the greatest curse the country endured, and that the House ought to feel obliged to every Honourable Gentleman who devoted his attention to the object of their improvement. Although he was not prepared to go the length of abolishing the present system all at once, he was persuaded that many of the inconveniences of that system, and especially as to the mode of obtaining settlements, ought to be remedied.

Colonel WOOD said, that he should cordially vote for the second reading, and that he heartily thanked the Hon. and Learned Gentleman for bringing forward a measure of so much importance. He was quite persuaded, that when the explanations of the Honourable and Learned Author of the Bill came to be known to the country, the Bill, instead of being unpopular, would be very popular among the poorer classes.

Mr. P. MOORE opposed the Bill.

Sir R. WILSON spoke in favour of the principle, but hoped that some modification of the provisions would take place in the Committee.

Mr. Alderman BRIDGES was against the measure, though he admitted the necessity of some alteration in the present system of the Poor Laws.

Mr. SCARLETT expressed his readiness to make such alterations in the Committee, as he hoped would do away the different objections that had been urged against it.

Mr. DENMAN objected to the principle altogether and cautioned the House against favouring it so far as to permit it to be read a second time.

After a few further observations from Mr. SCARLETT, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading, 66—Against it, 82—Majority against the second reading, 16.

On re-entering the Gallery, we found

Mr. P. MOORE on his legs, complaining of a Treasury Minute, in which the characters of himself and another Member of Parliament were strongly alluded to. The Hon. Member was proceeding, when

Mr. H. G. BENNET rose to order. He had listened with much attention, but he was unable to perceive what the Hon. Member was driving at. One thing however was certain, namely, that one Hon. Member alluded to in the circular in question was not in the House, and therefore in common courtesy the subject ought not to be entered upon in his absence.

After a few words from the Speaker, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. P. Moore and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the subject dropped.

Mr. WALLACE postponed the third reading of the Navigation Bill to Tuesday next.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Lords of the Treasury to provide more effectually for the regulation of the Receipts of certain Offices in his Majesty's Exchequer in Ireland.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House on its rising should adjourn to Monday next.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Twelve o'clock.

East India Association.

At a General Meeting of the Liverpool East India Association, held the 13th of May, 1822,

IT WAS RESOLVED,

That the existing restrictions as to Tonnage of Shipping employed in the India Trade are impolitic, oppressive, and justified by no plea of necessity or expediency.

That as British Vessels of any size are allowed to proceed from Gibraltar or the Mediterranean to India, and as other Nations are in the habit of frequenting the Eastern Seas in small vessels, this Association considers it a hardship that the trade from Great Britain should be restricted to Ships of not less than 350 tons.

That the Members of this Association are in the habit of pursuing a more dangerous navigation round Cape Horn to the Western Coast of America, in vessels of from 100 to 200 tons, without having experienced any ill effects therefrom.

That they are at a loss to conceive why any such restriction should have been imposed or continued upon Vessels proceeding direct from Great Britain to India, unless from some apprehension of danger to the Revenue, which clearly must have been unfounded, since it cannot be supposed that any Smuggler would dispatch a vessel from Great Britain to bring a cargo from India, when he might with much greater expedition and facility commence his fraudulent operation in the neighbouring Ports of the Continent.

That the restrictions which confine British Ships to trade to the principal Settlements excluding them from the minor ports of India, appear to this Association an unnecessary privation, especially as Foreigners are free to go to whatever ports they please.

That this Association is unable to discover upon what principle the necessity for a Ship's Licence from the East India Company is founded, no object being gained by it; for, though the Ship-owner is obliged to ask, the East India Company have not the power to refuse.

That this extraordinary and unnecessary formality is frequently the occasion of delay, and always of trouble, whilst a certain expence is attached to it, operating as a tax upon the free trade.

That British Subjects can only proceed to India by licence, which it is difficult to obtain, and is always granted as a matter of special favour. There appears to this Association no substantial reason for this restriction, when Foreigners are allowed at their own discretion to repair to any of our Settlements.

That this Association cannot but lament the tenacity with which the Company adhere to the strict letter of their Charter in preventing their fellow subjects from entering into various branches of commerce with China and the Eastern Islands in which the Company do not engage; and the members of this Association have to witness, with the deepest mortification, the resort of Foreigners to the ports of the United Kingdom, and their departure with the manufactures of this country for China whilst the interests of British ship-owners are languishing for want of employment.

That a country lately discovered by a British subject in the South Seas, where an extensive trade in skins has been carried on, has contributed little to the advantage of British subjects, they being the only people who cannot avail themselves of their own discovery, as they are excluded from a trade with China, the nearest and greatest market for furs; whilst the Americans, as usual, have stepped in and reaped the benefits thus offered to them.

That the repeated instances of advantages obtained by the Americans from the greater freedom of their commercial system over that of this country, prove how necessary it is that the restrictions on British commerce should be modified or removed.

That it has been urged that the East India Company and their servants, who now carry on the trade to China, already supply the markets of that Country with all the products of this Kingdom which China is capable of taking off; and that the trade is not susceptible of further extension. But, as exactly the same argument was used by them to shew that no benefit would accrue to this Country by throwing open the trade to our Indian Possessions, when experience has proved the assertion to have been entirely fallacious, it may be fairly inferred the same consequences would follow with respect to the demand for our productions in China, which have been the result of a free trade to our Indian Territory.

That this Association has observed with surprise the assertion which has been made before the Committee of the House of Commons, that British seamen are not so orderly as American seamen, and on that account unfit to trade with the Chinese; and this assertion appears to have been laid most stress upon when urged as sufficient cause for preventing British merchants from trading to China.

That whilst this Association deems it unnecessary to enter into any argument to refute this unmerited stigma on the character of British seamen, the experience of years may be adduced to prove that, without the interposition or guiding hand of a large chartered body, subjects of other nations have not experienced any difficulty whatever in their dealings with the Chinese.

That as the East India Company do not partake in the trade carried on by Foreigners in Tea to the Continent of Europe, nor in Furs from the N. W. Coast of America, nor from South Shetland, or in most of the products of the Eastern Islands to China, nor in several other branches of Eastern Commerce, confining themselves chiefly to their valuable monopoly of the supply of this Country with Tea,—there appears no reason why these pursuits should not be rendered available to the capital, skill and enterprise, of British subjects; whilst other nations, particularly the Americans, are establishing themselves in those various branches of commerce, and every day rendering British rivalry a more difficult undertaking.

AND IT WAS FURTHER RESOLVED.

That Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, founded on the above Resolutions, be forthwith prepared, praying that a Law may be passed to remove the existing restrictions on the trade to the East, both as to Tonnage and Licences, on such conditions as to Parliament shall seem meet;

And further—praying that Parliament may interpose to obtain for the East India Trade such relief as will enable this Country to supply China, through the medium of a free trade, with British Manufactures by direct exportation; and to participate in the trade between China and the Continent of Europe.

ROBERT BENSON, CHAIRMAN.

Varieties.

Five sisters, all widows, are now living at Crediton, the youngest of whom is eighty years of age, and the eldest above ninety.

Ecclesiastical Promotions.—The new ecclesiastical arrangements caused by the vacancies which have recently occurred, were finally determined by the Lord Lieutenant, at the audience on Thursday last. The following are the changes which will take place:—The Archbishop of Dublin (Beresford) is advanced to the Primacy. The Bishop of Raphoe (Dr. Magee) will be Archbishop of Dublin. The Bishop of Down becomes Archbishop of Cashel; and Archdeacon Bisset is to be Bishop of Down. The vacant bishoprick (Raphoe) caused by the promotion of Dr. Magee, is not yet filled: we have reason to believe that the Dean of St. Patrick's will be advanced to that see.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

Mr. Stuart, the survivor in the late duel with Sir Alexander Boswell, is arrived in Edinburgh, preparatory to his trial before the High Court of Justiciary.

Witchcraft.—As late as the year 1716, in this most enlightened of all countries, a Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, a child aged nine years, were hanged at Huntingdon, for selling their souls to Satan, tormenting and destroying their neighbours, by making them vomit pins, and for raising a storm, so that a ship was almost lost: which storm, it seems, was raised by the diabolical arts of pulling off their stockings and making a lather of soap!

A new comet was discovered on the 12th instant by M. Gambart, of Marseilles. It is near the second star of Taurus. From the observations made, it appears that at 40 minutes past ten o'clock its right ascension was 87½ degrees, and its northern declination 56. The comet is at present invisible to the naked eye.

Ministers, in their reduction of the higher class of office held by their friends and dependants, seem to avail themselves of the advice of Swift in his Direction to House maids—"Brush down the Cobwebs with a broom that is wet and dirty, which will make them stick the faster to it, and bring them down more effectually."

A pedestrian of the name of John Simpson, by profession a gardener, proposes to walk on Newcastle Town Moor ninety-six miles in twenty-four hours, commencing at three o'clock on next Monday afternoon. He is sixty-six years of age, being ten years older than Wilson the pedestrian, and proposes to walk six miles more than he did, in the same period of time.

Buenos Ayres.—We have received letters from Buenos Ayres, dated late in February, which give the most gratifying description of the state of affairs in that important quarter; peace and prosperity crowned the efforts of the new Government, which was busily engaged in works of improvement in forming schools, libraries, &c. The public library at Buenos Ayres consists of 16,000 volumes, valuable works.—*American paper.*

Architecture of the City of Palaces.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

It is not without diffidence that I venture an opinion upon observations of an architectural nature, which are ushered into notice under so dignified a signature as VITRUVIUS MINOR. Impressed however as I may be with this feeling, I derive confidence from the belief that there are some statements in the Letter of VITRUVIUS which deserve comment, and some errors which demand correction.

I fully admit the justness of his preliminary remarks, "that there is an uncommon quantity of faultiness in the architectural particulars of the public and private buildings taken singly," of this city; I will say more: considerable portions of the city (from wherever viewed,) are in general appearance and character extremely defective, exhibiting here and there a chaos of buildings, in which the high and the low, the shabby and the gay, the filthy and the clean, are all jumbled together with a sort of deliberate confusion. These irregularities however have arisen in many cases from convenience or necessity; but I apprehend that until system, unity of design, and a certain *greatness of manner*, are introduced into the style of our Architecture, Calcutta will have little to boast of as a city, and nothing as the Metropolis of India. It has been called the "City of Palaces;" it has even been honored with the venerated title of a "Second Rome," but to compare the bastard incongruities of Calcutta Palaces, to the ancient splendour of the Roman Capital, seems to me about as monstrous as to detect a likeness between the pure and beautiful language of Cicero and the doggerel of an Apothecary's prescription.

But to return to the letter of the Lesser VITRUVIUS, he would have us believe that the Officers of Engineers have been the chief agents in raising the City of Calcutta from its foundations: and under this idea charges them with a large share of the bad taste and professional blunders which disgrace the capital. Where this information has been obtained I know not; but it so happens that, with very few exceptions of inferior note, the only buildings which have been executed under the direction of these Officers are the very fabrics of which VITRUVIUS approves. It is also to be remembered that Military men, engaged in works of public trust, act under the guidance of superior authority; and as their plans are liable to the alterations which caprice or economy may suggest, and their judgement is circumscribed, the Architects themselves are not solely deserving of the stigma which VITRUVIUS MINOR would fix upon them.

But this Critic is unhappy, I think, even in his approbation. I conceive I do not misunderstand VITRUVIUS when I suppose him really to mean that St. John's Cathedral is a proof of talent or taste in the Architect who built it. I shall only notice this single instance. If I am right in my conjecture, I much question his claim to any rank in the Vitruvian School. To me, this edifice appears externally a mass of deformity,

"A monster of such hideous mien,

That to be hated needs but to be seen."

If VITRUVIUS *minor* is of a different opinion, I think VITRUVIUS *minimus* would be his better name.

The east iron gate on the South side of Tank Square, we are also told by VITRUVIUS, is of the *Pæstum Doric*. If this writer will examine the proportions of that beautiful order as exhibited in drawings of the Temples at *Pæstum*, he will find that the order of that "truly beautiful gate," as he styles it, is nearly as different from the *Pæstum Doric*, as Tank Square plaster is from *Pæstum* marble. The proportions of the entablatures are neither Greek nor Roman; and as I have ever considered the latter style of architecture as little better than a corruption of the former, so I consider this "truly beautiful gate-way" to be a compound corruption of them both.*

* The tout ensemble is however not bad, but it is a very humble attempt at Grecian Doric.

The Town Hall and Government House are also monuments which have acquired the perilous distinction of his praise. As these likewise are buildings which the best judges consider far from faultless, and as I begin to be a little distrustful of VITRUVIUS's judgment in these matters, for which I hope he will pardon me, I think upon the whole it would be safer for him rather to study than commend them.

VITRUVIUS MINOR next adverts to the Writers' Buildings, which he introduces to our notice in the grasp of his "perblind Polyphemus of Improvement," and with a pleasant allusion to the Collegiate establishments of the mother country. Referring to the additions which have been effected, he says, "alas! it all ended in three miserable Porticos, with wretched shabby Pediments at ludicrous angles of elevation, &c. &c." Now I can never designate a Portico as "miserable" and as an "abortion" which rears itself upon 10 columns of nearly 30 feet in height; nor are the flanking hexastyle Porticos positively 'abortive,' which have but two columns less than the facade of the Parthenon itself, the glory of Greece and of all antiquity. Neither do I concur with VITRUVIUS in the opinion that the Pediments are "wretched," or that they rise at "ludicrous angles of elevation." In this latter respect they resemble very nearly the best proportioned Pediments of the Grecian Temples. The architect who prefers those mountains of masonry, which encumber many of the frightful designs of Palladio and his disciples, to the light and graceful Pediments which adorn the Porticos of ancient Greece, commits, in my mind, a sort of treason in his art. I affirm, without fear of contradiction from the most skilled in architectural pursuits, that Greece has furnished the best canons of the art, and is the fountain of the soundest principles and the purest taste.

The remarks of VITRUVIUS with respect to the projection of the College Porticos are just; he might also have censured the striking inaccuracies of many of the members which compose their order, and nobody will deny that sculpture in the center Pediment, and a continued verandah along the front of the buildings would have added considerably to their effect as a whole. But when he coolly asks, "why did not the architect do all this?" he seems to have forgotten altogether another question, equally simple and not less important, viz. will the Government pay? "Le coust en ote legout." This is a point which was not left to the discretion of the architect; he saw as clearly as VITRUVIUS; but he is now no more.

I now come to a staggering query of VITRUVIUS, which gives me some ground for thinking that one paragraph of his letter must have been composed a month ago! He speaks of a little "knob" of masonry which stood over the center of the wings on either side of the main Portico, and enquires why instead of this "knob" a continued parapet wall or balustrade is not carried along the whole front? To this query I reply, that the obnoxious "knob" has been removed, and that this very parapet wall, whose absence he laments, has been staring us in the face a whole month! An est caput vel "knob" Virtruvij, cui lumen adeptum?

I am equally at variance with VITRUVIUS MINOR in the idea of topping the center Pediment with a "steeple" or "belfrey." As features of a purely Grecian or Roman Fabric, I think them inappropriate and unclassical; and though they are generally admitted in Churches and Cathedrals, they will, I think, when otherwise employed, be classed among the efforts of bad taste.

An eminent Lecturer † upon Architecture sensibly remarks that "there are factions in Arts as well as in Politics;" and in that branch of them where mere Taste is so peculiarly concerned, it will be found perhaps as difficult to make proselytes in the one as in the other. Almost every man (to borrow an expression from my friend VITRUVIUS) thinks "after a fashion;" and that fashion, however bad, is often so deeply rooted in the breasts of some men, that frequently in the attempt to change or eradicate it, even Truth "withering lies" and Reason "sighs farewell."

† Mr. Elmes.

It was well suggested the other day by some one, to substitute an Iron Railing for the ugly Balustrade, which now encircles the Tank, and of which VITRUVIUS MINOR justly complains. Perhaps also the trees are somewhat too numerous and too irregularly scattered for the center of a grand square. Be this as it may, I shall only add my belief that until uniformity and just principles shall prevail over the inconsistencies and errors which false taste has planned and ignorance has sanctioned, this metropolis will stand low in the scale of splendid cities, even though professional Officers shall build and a Vitruvius direct.

October 4, 1822.

VERUS.

Selections.

Bombay, September 18, 1822.—The Free Trader Roscoe, Captain Morrison, from Liverpool 14th of May, anchored in the Harbour on Friday last. She has brought neither packets or letters, but this disappointment is greatly compensated by the late arrival of the ROBERT at Madras, as announced in our last number. The Intelligence brought out by this vessel will be found in our subsequent columns.

By an Extract from a letter dated Cairo 12th July, it appears, "that the Greeks had destroyed the Captain Pasha and his ship, that the Turkish fleet had retired to Smyrna, and that the Greeks had proceeded to Candia to attack the Turkish vessels there."—*Bombay Gazette.*

Indigo.—Last month there was a calculation made of the quantity of Indigo likely to come into the market this season, which it was supposed would amount to a lac and eighteen thousand maunds, or to a lac and thirteen thousand as calculated in the following table:

INDIGO, 1822-23.—12TH SEPTEMBER, 1822.

Messrs. Fergusson and Co.....	15,000
Messrs. Palmer and Co.....	14,000
Messrs. Alexander and Co.....	13,500
Messrs. Colvins and Co.....	14,000
Messrs. Cruttenden and Co.....	15,800
Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.....	8,000
Messrs. Barretto and Sons.....	3,000
Messrs. Davidson and Co.....	9,000
Messrs. McClintock and Co.....	9,000
Individuals and Natives.....	12,000

Total Maunds 113,300

It now, however, appears almost beyond doubt, that in consequence of the great failure of the Indigo Crop in Oude, from the effects of bad weather, the above estimate is over-done by at least 18,000 maunds which will bring the produce of the season to an aggregate of about 95,000 maunds.—*India Gazette.*

The Pariah.—The Dramatic literature of France has recently been enriched by a remarkable production entitled the *Pariah*, which appears to have been in some degree derived from the *Chambré Indienne*. The name is so familiar in India, and applied in so opprobrious a manner, that many of our readers will be desirous of seeing how an individual of that denomination can be made the hero of a Tragedy, which has been noticed by all the French journals with applause. The following account of it is drawn from a French work of considerable repute.

Along the Ganges there exists a race,
Branded, even outcasts in their native fields,
Without protecting shelter, or the blessing
Of hospitable temple, impious, vile,
And horrible to the surrounding people;
These are the Pariahs. Light to them affords
No joy, the solid earth revolts to bear them
Upon its bosom. When the Almighty power
Had framed the universe, they were cut off
From the beloved society of man.
The Indian, under the inclement heat
Of cloudless suns, even shuns the limpid spring
Which paints their image, and rejects the fruit
Polluted by their touch. Should he be seen
By the detested Pariah tribe—nine times
He plunges eager in the sacred Ganges.
Their odious blood is at his will and beck;
Outlawed—reviled,—their life is in his eyes
Like that of reptiles, and disgusting monsters
Engendered in the smile of Ganga's stream.
They blast young beauty; if they chance to love
And from their mistress draw a kind return,
She is consigned to infamy and misery
Death to her tribe, and curses on her parent
Follow the compact,—in the world to come

She is permitted a celestial crown,

But here, to live in exile from her spouse.

The author, Mons. DELAVIGNE, may be blamed for taking his hero from so low and despised a tribe, to show that the most obscure may rise by merit to the highest rank. But this is consistent enough, adds the Critic, with Dramatic representation, the object, without violating probability, being to excite a deep interest,—and there may be a question whether the Pariahs deserve or not their abasement, and whether Society has legitimate reasons for expelling them from its bosom. The author of course does not admit that superstition alone can condemn them, and the decree, which has branded them with infamy, is so far from lessening the interest they inspire, that it calls forth tears of pity, for their miseries, and admiration for their virtues. *Œdipus*, from whose approach mankind retire with horror, carrying about him every where as he does the curse with which heaven has oppressed him—*Œdipus* affects the heart, because the malediction is unjust. Now, says the Critic, the Pariahs are condemned to infamy, not even for involuntary crimes, nor even by a power they ought to revere, but by men whose pride alone they offend, for opinions that are natural. The Pariah is therefore an interesting object, and the situation of the Father excites still more pity than the sorrows of the son.

Young, and enthusiastic, and warmed by a desire to see men whom his imagination had presented to him as supernatural beings, to view cities, their arts that he had fancied, their delights which he had dreamt of, *Idamore*, fatigued with the eternal spring of his native forests, quits his old father, and approaches inhabited regions.

The Portuguese, stimulated by the ardor of discovery and avarice, having doubled the tempestuous Cape, their battalions at the opening of the Tragedy cover the fields of Balasore. The Pariah says,

From the loud clarions, echoing wide, the sounds;
Warlike, now make my wondering senses start,
For the first time I hear them, and they speak,
A language which inspires my courage. See
The plain all sparkling with bright arms, and banners,
I mark them, and, on those whom I behold,
Eager I try to trace some glorious sign
Of noble origin. Alas! they boast not
Such high distinction, prematurely old
With idle pleasures, where is now their valor?
I swear that I will overthrow these ghosts
Of warriors, I,—'Tis done.

The author does not account in any satisfactory manner for the astonishing rapidity with which this unknown Pariah, whose name is *Idamore*, becomes the chief of the tribe of warriors; no inquiry seems to have been made respecting his origin, in a country too where distinctions in caste are so rigorously observed. This is a defect which is palpable in the first scene, but the interest excited by the general complexion of the drama in a great degree silences the objections that would otherwise force themselves upon the spectator.

The young Pariah, who has imbibed all the passions of the savage, is enamoured of the beauty of *Neala*, whose father is chief of the Brahmins; but *Neala* is a priestess, and consecrated to the Ganges. She hears with trembling the vows of *Idamore*. But what would she have felt if she had known that this hero, surrounded as he at that time was with respect and admiration, was a horror to the Gods, who would doom him to death, and to his men who, knowing his birth, would at a word turn against him those swords with which he had armed them?

She is, notwithstanding, on the point of being made acquainted with the dreadful truth, by *Idamore* himself, but the intended confession is accidentally interrupted. Delavigne is praised for thus exonerating the character of his hero from the imputation of deception.

In the mean time Akabar, the chief of the Brahmins, in jealous of the power and happiness of *Idamore*. He is fatigued with his own exalted station, for which he was anxious when filled by his predecessor, and he begins to feel the emptiness of grandeur. He hates *Idamore*, but this hatred is sudden and not sufficiently accounted for. He might have perceived that *Idamore* was not so superstitious as the vulgar, and that his opinions were dangerous to the power of the Brahmins. But he could find no other means of overpowering the man he detested than by giving him his daughter. *Idamore* does not bear the reproach of religious hypocrisy. His temper is fiery, and every feeling and passion of his heart is in extremes. Amidst the intoxication of joy, he thinks of his old father whom he has rendered unhappy. He has the power to remove his affliction, but he is going to attach himself for ever to the happiness of another. This idea naturally induces him to form the resolution of telling his story to *Neala*. This confession seemed to be inevitable, and it certainly was not difficult to manage at the moment, precipitated at the feet of his terrified lover, he demands the infliction of that death of which every one believes a Pariah to be worthy. *Neala* flies for refuge to the altar of her god and she conjures that god to overturn between her and the im-

pious the ruins of his statue. Here it is the Priestess that speaks, it is the virgin encompassed from her cradle by the terrors of superstition. She will no longer look at him whom she had loved, but refuses to strike,—she tells him to fly—but whither? He would find his beloved in every place she had rendered dear to him. He still endeavours persuade her by the memory of their past happiness, by the noble confidence he has just reposed in her. Neala is in a state of unutterable agony, and, trembles at the thoughts of the dreadful punishments which await her after death. Idamore endeavours to dissipate these groundless alarms, by representing to her that God is the common father of all mankind; he conjures her to look at him, and approaching her by degrees, says softly,

Has the sight of me
 Troubled they senses with a new-born horror?
 No, dost thou think that thou canst recognize
 The seal of vengeance stamp'd upon my features?
 Have they assumed a less attractive form?
 Dost thou believe, that in my doating eyes,
 A Demon's fury sparkles? No, Neala,
 For thee, they burn, with tenderness and hope;
 Let them enjoy the bliss of gazing on thee!
 Turn not away, O let my arm support thee,
 That I may feel thy hand tremble in mine.
 Ah! does the All-powerful, jealous of my happiness
 Descend to disunite us?

The conclusion of this scene and the whole of the third act is said, by the French critic, to recall the nobleness of the Greek Tragedy to mind. Neala consents to marry Idamore, and sacrifices her happiness to her love for him. While bidding adieu to the companions of her infancy, an old man appears under the palm-trees of the temple, and seems to be a beggar. The young priestesses are alarmed at the moment of his approach, but allow him to rest himself near them and they then interrogate him with kindness. But the chief of the warriors may alone understand him.

Old man, accept my aid,

said Neala with artlessness and pity. He learns that she is going to unite herself with Idamore, and his grief is augmented. Idamore arrives; he wishes to speak with him alone, and the rest retire. Immediately the father claps the son in his arms,—he came to pour imprecations on his head, but he pardons him. After painting to him in the most striking colours, his abandonment, his despair, his blasphemies against the gods he urges him to renounce his marriage, and follow him to the woods. Idamore, entreates him to remain at Benares to enjoy his honors, but in vain. The old man is inflexible, consenting only to stop a single hour, as Idamore in that space had agreed to accompany him. It may be thought that the father was cruel, unjust, and even foolish, in wishing his son to prefer the abasement of a branded tribe to public esteem, and it may be said in reply that amidst his own associates and fellow-pariahs he would not be despised; that in the recesses of his forests he could be happy; at least such was the opinion of his father; that Zares, with a mind embittered by years of sorrow, and the unmerited hatred of man, could not at his age reason like Idamore; that the sigh of men was to him horrible; that he loved his son, not like another father in the present state of European society, but like a savage excluded from society who is forced to concentrate in one being all affections of a passionate soul. He besides apprehends danger from his son's residence at Benares, and therefore will not consent to the marriage.

Preparation, however, is made for ceremony, and Idamore receives from Neala the affecting promise that she will go into banishment on the evening of her marriage. The Bramins, the warriors, and the priests are invited. Akabar blesses his children. A Bramin interrupts the ceremony and cries instinctively

There is a Pariah amongst us!

All is at once suspended; the sacred fire is lit in the temple. Zares appears, he comes to curse the bride and the bridegroom. Akabar dooms him to death—prayers and supplications are all in vain—they are going to strike. Idamore throws himself into the arms of his father, and exclaims, "I am the Pariah!" Akabar brings in his daughter, and says;

She has not cherished an improper love.
 My child is innocent of that foul marriage
 My error consecrated.

Idamore enumerates with energy his past services, and at considerable length reproaches the Bramins, for never having fought the battles of their country. His father invokes the warriors and the people, but they remain silent:

This I expected!

said the hero proudly. The council of Bramins have to pronounce upon his fate, and they condemn both; the most dreadful maledictions being at the same time heaped upon those who dare to pay them.

Superstition and offended pride triumph. Idamore, who has consented to conceal his love for Neala, obtains upon these terms his father's pardon. As for himself, he is doomed to perish, but he keeps the fatal secret from Zares. The most affecting scene in the Tragedy is said to be where the old man, believing that his son is also pardoned, and intoxicated with the happiness of being delivered from their difficulties and danger, dwells upon the pleasure of returning to their native bowers, and the particulars of the anticipated journey. He promises him, among his tribe, a wife like Neala. At length Idamore is called, he goes to the place of execution, and it is from the High Priest, from the mouth of a Bramin, that Zares learns the fate of his son. The two fathers are together. Superstition seizes hold of its victim, and the unfortunate goes to be sacrificed. Neala has confessed every thing; the law decides upon her banishment, and the proud Akabar is compelled to curse his child. There still remains for her a father—Zares, the father of Idamore, and she links herself to his fate.

The French critic asks, how it happens that the High Priest had influence enough to decide the fate of Idamore and on what account no one among the people he had served and saved, undertakes his defence, or among the warriors, of whom he ought to have been the idol? How, in short, the young Pariah who has defended his country, is allowed to perish, and the old Pariah is pardoned, who has done nothing but infringe the laws of his country? These questions, however, he thinks of little importance, unless we judge of other people by ourselves. But India is not Europe. At Benares, he says, the voice of a Bramin is like that of heaven. At Benares the people have neither power nor will.

The literary merit of this Tragedy is said to be very great, and the few extracts we have seen indicate considerable talent, but the plan and arrangement, and the characters brought upon the scene, are not of the highest order. There are indeed several situations in which fine writing and powerful declamation might be employed with great effect, but Zares and Idamore, the Pariahs, are not represented with any degree of truth to nature. The author too is extremely deficient in information respecting India. There are no priestesses at Benares, and it is utterly impossible that a Pariah could have attained the distinction which is assigned to Idamore. I would indeed be superfluous to point out all the inconsistencies that occur in the story. The performance of the Tragedy, however whether on account of its poetical value, or the novelty of the spectacle, seems to have delighted a Paris audience.—Government Gazette.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaloon,..... per maund	13 0 a	13 4
Cutchoura,.....	10 8 a	12 8
Grain, Rice, Patna,.....	2 2 a	2 4
Patchery, 1st,.....	2 4 a	2 8
Ditto, 2d,.....	1 14 a	2 0
Moongy, 1st,.....	1 6 a	1 7
Ditto, 2d,.....	1 5 a	1 6
Ballum, 1st,.....	1 7 a	1 8
Wheat, Dooda,.....	1 2 a	1 3
Gram, Patna,.....	1 0 a	1 1
Dhall, Urruhr, good,.....	1 7 a	1 8
Indigo, fine blue,.....	300 0 a	320 0
Ordinary ditto,.....	290 0 a	300 0
Fine purple and violet,.....	280 0 a	290 0
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,.....	5 12 a	6 0
2d sort,.....	5 0 a	5 4
3d sort,.....	4 0 a	4 8

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,.....	Sicca Rupees 205 0 a	205 12 per 100
Dubloons,.....	30 8 a	31 8 each
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17 8 a	17 12 each
Dutch Ducats,.....	4 4 a	4 12 each
Louis D'Ors,.....	5 4 a	5 8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	190 4 a	190 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	3 6½ a	3 7 6 each
Sovereigns,.....	9 5 a	10 0
Bank of England Notes,.....	9 5 a	10 0

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,.....	0 46
Evening,.....	1 10

Moon's Age,..... 28 Days.

Indian News.

Pritee Paul Sing.—Private Letters from Benares, inform us that Colonel Clarke left Sultanpore on the 29th ultimo, with six Troops of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, supported by Detachments of Infantry, from Benares and Juanpore, for the purpose of attacking Pritee Paul Sing, an eminent Outlaw from the King of Oude's territories, who had been guilty of some excesses in the dominions of the Lucknow Monarch, and was then hovering between the banks of the Ganges and Juanpore. The detachment proceeded to Gopygunge, and then broke into small parties with a view of surrounding him, and preventing the possibility of his escape. On the evening of the 1st, Colonel Clarke was fortunate enough to obtain information, that about 150 of Pritee Paul's followers were feasting in a Tope near the Village of Cassipoor; upon which he hastened forward, and attacked them with two troops of Cavalry, and cut about fifty of them to pieces; nor would the rest have escaped, but for a quantity of swampy ground to which they had prudently kept close. The brother of the Chieftain was left dead upon the spot, and his own horses and arms were taken; but the wily rober had kept apart from his followers, and eluded every search after his person. His power however has received a severe check by this vigorous attack, and it will be some time before he can again become able to disturb the peace of the country.

Distress in Ireland.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND.

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Ram Kumul Sein,.....	25	G. Higgins,	32
Captain R. Fulton,.....	50	J. Carey,	100
A. C. Seymour,.....	100	J. MacLeod,	20
Captain T. A. Hodgson, ..	100	W. Tate,	100
Muddun Dutt,	10	C. B. Marnell,	50
D.	16	G. Vignon,	100
G. Da Costa,.....	50	B. W. Marshman,.....	100
C. D.	25	W. G. Bruce,.....	50
Somboo Chunder Dutt, ..	16	T. Williams,	50
Major J. W. Taylor,.....	100	W. Smith,	32
Captain C. H. Campbell, ..	100	Joseph Simpson,.....	100
Gunner M. Campbell,	9	N. Paltologus,	16
Serjeant L. Connor,	10	A. B.	50
Messrs. Hamilton and Co. 300		William McKay,.....	8
George Richardson,	50		
F. D. F.	10	Total,	2,049
Rada Madub Banorjee, ..	100		
— Lycke,	100	Sum already advertized 40,852	
T. Hartley,	50		
H. Pearson,.....	20	Grand Total, ..	42,901

Erratum in yesterday's List.—FOR 48,852½ as the Grand Total, READ 40,852½.

Births.

At Chittagong, on the 22d ultimo, Mrs. J. C. PRITCHARD, of a still-born Daughter.

At Meerut, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of Captain W. P. COOKE, Deputy Judge Advocate General, 2d Division Field Army, of a Daughter.

At Ahmednuggur, on the 2d ultimo, the Lady of Captain LAURIE, Regiment of Artillery, of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On the 11th instant, Mrs. CECILIA DE MELLO D'SILVA, Widow of the late Mr. JOSEPH D'SILVA, of Bombay, aged 54 years.

On the 11th instant, JOHN HENDERSON, Esq. of the Police Office, aged 33 years, 9 months and 10 days.

On the 8th instant, after a long and lingering illness, which she supported with true Christian fortitude, Miss MARY ANNE AHMUTY, late of Mrs. BRODERS'S Seminary; aged 15 years and 1 month, much and deservedly regretted by all who had the happiness to be acquainted with her.

Morning.

Morning slow breaks along the walking east
Faint first, then warm, now ruddy, now a blaze,
And heaven and earth do hail the fire-born rays,
While clouds from prisoning darkness are releas'd.
Now, if thou look'st at with Poet's eye, thou seest
Their forms assume a thousand changing ways,
It is a chariot! or, 'tis Nature plays;
For fancy does descry the rampant beast
Clond-form'd and pawing, with his fire-bright mane
And thunder-cloathed neck; another yet
Bursts up in greatness, wearing still the jet
Of routed night. O! watch the bridled twain
Breathe out their gorgeous incense, heavenly bright,
Then vanish into day's insufferable light.

October 2, 1822.

CYTHERON.

Night.

When Night and tempests spread their fearful shades,
Look upward to the thunder-bearing storm—
The regions where thick blackness does deform
And blot the fires of heaven. While war pervades
The vaulted skies, and the mad wind upbraids
The lagging wrath, shake not with pale alarm!
Gaze on the strife above, nor fear the harm!
See where the moon doth loose her golden braids
Out-bursting with her round orb there on high,
With unveil'd face upon that solemn cloud,
Piled like a giant pillar dark and proud
Supporting her, the lighthouse of the sky.
Shine, shine thou peerless planet, point my soul
To Him above the storm, who doth the storm controul.

October 2, 1822.

CYTHERON.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 23	Astell	British	Aldham	London	May 28
23	Lady Raffles	British	J. Coxwell	London	May 17
23	Ariel	British	J. Mather	Colombo	Sept. 13
23	Eliza	British	R. Gibson	Mauritius	Aug. 27
23	H. M. Sch. Cochin	British	E. Tincombe	from a Cruise	
24	Travancore	British	J. Boag	Bombay	Sept. 10

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 16	H. M. St. Curlew	British	R. G. Dunlop	on a Cruise
22	H. M. St. Sophie	British	G. Frenche	Gulph

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 10, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—DOROTHY, and FELICITAS, outward-bound remain.—VICTORY, proceeded down.—ELIZABETH, on her way to Town.—EXMOUTH, and FAZA ROBANV, (Arab), inward-bound, remain.—INDIAN OAK, and JANE, passed down.

Kedgerree.—COLUMBIA, on her way to Town.—CAMOENS, (P.) outward-bound, remains.—BENGAL, (Am'cn.) passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, and ASIA.

We do not see it publicly mentioned but we are glad to be able to inform our readers from private letters that the MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON, GRENVILLE and CARNATIC, arrived in England before the departure of the COLUMBIA.—*Bull.*

Marriage.

At Madras, on the 16th ultimo, at the Cathedral Church of St. Thome, by the Reverend S. V. D' COSTA, Mr. A. PEREIRA, to Miss ELIZABETH MACPHERSON.